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ESTABLISHED 1887

Shamir

Resists

U.S. Plan

He Blocks Move

Vote in Cabinet

By Peres to Force

By John Kifner

New York Times Service
JERUSALEM — Prime Minis-

ter Yitzhak Shamir of Israel contin-

ued Sunday to resist pressure from his foreign minister and rival, Shi-

mon Peres, to agree to a new U.S.

peace initiative.
Israeli soldiers, meanwhile,

killed two more Palestinians during

protests in the occupied West Bank

prime minister maintained as he

blocked efforts by Mr. Peres's La-

Thirty U.S. senators have criticized Shamir for blocking a peace

bor Party supporters to bring the issue to a vote in Sunday's weekly

a decision," retorted the foreign minister for the divided coalition

government, "Not reaching a deci-

sion is rejecting the matter."

Mr. Shamir, head of the hard-line Likud bloc, insisted that a let-

ter from Secretary of State George

Shultz outlining the plan was

The matter should be set aside

the prime minister said, until his

visit to Washington in a week,

when he would "explain the seri-

the substance of the agreements they are seeking to achieve is."
But Mr. Shamir's long-scheduled visit is likely to turn into a difficult

one. The prime minister was criticized during the weekend in a letter

by 30 U.S. senators, many of them strong supporters of Israel, as ob-structing Middle East peace efforts

and he is expected to come under

As the acrimony mounted within

the stalemated government, senior

Likud figures were reported sound-

ing out members of the small reli-

gious and rightist parties that hold the balance of power in hopes of

gaining a 61-member majority in

The Likud leaders, who are ideo-

logically committed to holding

onto the territories conquered by

Israel in 1967, are said to believe

dissolve the government and go to

Mr. Peres has portrayed his La-

Most political polls here contin-

ue to show the electorate almost

evenly divided, with some move-

ment toward the fringe parties of

both right and left. A midsummer

election date is generally assessed

as savorable to the Likud, on the

assumption that any well-to-do

An Israeli Army captain and two

soldiers were charged Sunday with

brutality for beating two hand-cuffed Palestinians last month,

Reuters reported from Tel Aviv.

more American pressure.

There is no reason not to reach

settlement. Page 5.

cabinet meeting.

ot an ultimatum.

"I don't fear any decision." the

No. 32,667

PARIS, MONDAY, MARCH 7, 1988

Bush in 'Super Tuesday' Lead After South Carolina Victory be open to the real ways

By Paul Taylor and David S. Broder

who designed to the same WASHINGTON -- Vice President George Bush and Governor Michael S. Dukakis of Massachusetts appear poised for victory as voters in 20 states prepared to cast ballots Tuesday in the largest one-day event in the history of U.S. presidential nomination politics.

Mr. Bush, after a resounding victory in Saturday's South Carolina Republican primary, has a seem-ingly massailable lead in all but a handful of the 17 states where Republicans will cast ballots.

If he sweeps the South on Tuesday as convincingly as he took

■ Jesse L. Jackson's campaign in Maryland shows more lish, less evangelical fervor. Maryland shows more po-Republicans fear the bruising

presidential campaign will hurt other party candidates. ■ The issues affect voters in ways that surprise candidates.

percent to 21 percent, his lead in both delegates and psychology will make the Republican nomination

For the Democrats, Mr. Dukakis is locked in a much more competi-South Carolina, where he trounced tive four-way battle, but he has a Senator Bob Dole of Kansas by 48 good chance of winning the most

Panamanian officers loyal to

General Noriega insist that all is well in the defense forces. The po-lice chief, Colonel Leonides Ma-

cias, has called opposition reports

See PANAMA, Page 4

than from him. In state after state in which the Democrats are running, Representative Richard A. Gephardt of Missouri and Senator Albert Gore Jr. of Tennessee appear likely to disof Tennessee appear likely to di-vide the same pool of middle-in-come, blue collar, moderate voters. That leaves Mr. Dukakis an opencoalition made up largely of young professionals, liberals and Hispancommander of the National Defense Forces and a leading critic of ics, all of whom have been ener-General Noriega, the military is gized by Mr. Dukakis's well-fund-

Super Tuesday states, including Texas and Florida, and the most

delegates, thereby becoming the first Democrat able to say that he is

Mr. Dukakis's principal chal-

lenge could come from the Rever-

end Jesse L. Jackson, whose nearly flawless campaign has begun to show appeal beyond his black voter base. Mr. Jackson could win any-

where from four to seven of the 21

between a fifth and a quarter of the

prospects—in part because he has been "charmed," in the view of Thomas Donilon, a Democratic

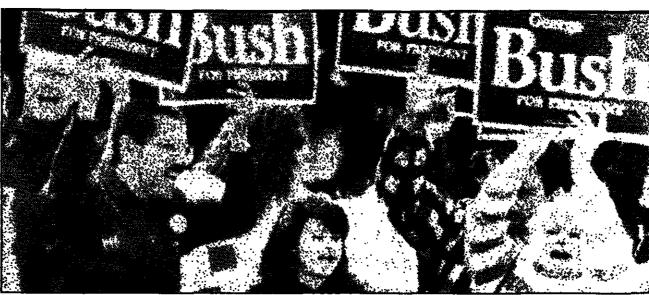
strategist, with a field of competi-tors who take more from each other

1,307 delegates up for grabs. But Mr. Dukakis has even bette

a truly national candidate.

ed state organizations. Mr. Dukakis's delegate totals will also be helped by expected victories in most of the non-Southern Super Tuesday states - including Massachusetts, Washington, Rhode Island, Maryland and Haof a military purge "inventions to Rhode Island, Maryland and Ha-confuse the people." But while re- waii — leaving his competitors to cent developments may not begin complaining in advance that

See BUSH, Page 4





Supporters of Vice President George Bush turned out in Green- Bob Dole toured St. Charles, Missouri, accompanied by Jeane J. ville, South Carolina, for the state primary election, while Senator Kirkpatrick, a former U.S. ambassador to the United Nations.

Strain Appears to Grow On Military in Panama

By William Branigin

the action from arrienge PANAMA CITY — The Panamanian military, the main prop of now pervaded by "a dangerous General Manuel Antonio Noriega, malaise." is coming under increasing strain in the domestic political crisis, according to diplomatic and Panama-

There is no evidence yet, sources said, that the strain has produced an open crack in the National Defense Forces, commanded by General Noriega, who is the de facto ruler. But recent events clearly have General Noriega looking over his shoulder amid signs that the wide-spread grumbling in the country may be infecting military ranks.

A major question now is how the

high command of the 15,000-mem-ber National Defense Forces will deal with the major issues: the financial crunch brought about by a combination of an opposition gen-General Noriega's access to funds held in the United States, and the Panamanian government's own in-creasing inability to meet its bloat-

With the domestic banking sys-tem essentially closed because of CNIVERSITE fears of a major bank run, and insufficient funds in the central bank, Panamanians are waiting to see what the military and government will do about paying their

"People in the Panama defense forces are suffering for the first time the cost of having Noriega as their commander in chief," said Guillermo Cochez, an opposition

According to the retired general Ruben Dario Paredes, a former

Kiosk

Police Kill 3

On Gibraltar

GIBRALTAR (UPI) — Se-curity forces shot and killed two men and a woman who

were believed to be Irish guer-

rillas on a bombing mission in

Gibraltar, the authorities said

A government spokesman said that one of the three was

carrying an Irish passport, and

that all were shot at a gasoline station near the Gibraltar air-

MONDAY Q&A

The Israeli novelist A.B.

Yehoshua says most intel-

lectuals in his country agree

that Israel must talk with

Prince Charles opened a U.S.

front in his crusade against

modern architecture and ur-

The United States is demand-

ing that the head of a UN

agency respond to charges of mismanagement. Page 2

A Masters and Johnson survey

on the spread of AIDS draws

Growth in the U.S. economy

slowed last month, purchasing

Standard Chartered bank said

its chief executive agreed to

sharp criticism.

managers said.

the PLO.

ban design.

General News

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8 Said to Die in Lhasa In Independence Clash

By Daniel Southerland

Washington Peat Service BEUING — Eight persons may have died in clashes in the Tibetan capital of Lhasa between Chinese policemen and pro-independence demonstrators. Western sources in Lhasa said Sinnay. Xinhua, the official Chinese.

press agency, late Sunday said that one member of the people's armed police had died and that another was seriously injured after being

But Western sources said the casualties were more extensive and included not only policemen but

French press agency, quoted witnesses in Lhasa as saying that at least eight persons died in the rioting including three policement killed by rioters and a young monk and four civilians killed by plain-

The agency said a policeman was killed after being thrown off a roof near the Jokhang Temple and two others were stoned and kicked to

A reporter from Agence France-Presse was in Lhasa on Saturday and returned to Beijing on Sunday.

Xinhua's account said that rioters wielding steel bars and wooden sticks knocked down two armed policemen. Yuan Shishen and Yang Yuchen, stabbed them and then threw them out of a second-story window, Xinhua said. Mr. Yuan was dead on arrival at the

hospital, Xinhua said. The Chinese agency said that about 20 rioters attempted to attack a police station Saturday but were stopped by residents living

Xinhua asserted that local religious leaders demanded justice painst the rioters and quoted these same unnamed religious leaders as ercised too much restraint — a sign, according to some observers, that the government is preparing another crackdown on dissent in

throughout Saturday. recurrence of last year's violent mor U.S. officials.



Agency France-Presse, the major
The Jokhang is considered the holiest of Tibetan temples and the center of Tibetan spiritual life.

Witnesses said the young monks screamed support for the Dalai Lama, the exiled Tibetan Buddhist Tibet" and "down with Chinese

rocks at the policemen and officials below them and then led a demonstration next to the temple supported by hundreds of civilians.

on fire and attacked a police station and the office of the officially

The French press agency said the police then brought in reinforcements, assaulted the demonstrators tors, the news agency said.

months and the first violent dempolice suppressed Tibetan rioters nonaligned. last September and October. A demonstration on Oct. 1 last year saying that the government had exnese police station and the deaths of at least six monks and civilians.

A Western diplomat said the Xinhua said the police quickly monks who demonstrated underbrought the demonstration under took a "suicide mission," given the ca. Mr. Malan said a breakthrough control. But other sources said that large police presence in Lhasa and could be achieved if the Soviet rioting around the Jokhang Temple the preparations that the police Union adopted the same policy toin the center of Lhasa lasted made to keep demonstrators from ward Angola as it has toward Afdisturbing the 10-day festival.

the Chinese police, who had made arrived in Washington on Sunday careful preparations to prevent a to open two days of talks with se-



The monks reportedly hurled A Chinese policeman lying in hospital after anti-Chinese riots in Lhasa, the Tibetan capital.

d by hundreds of civilians. The demonstrators set vehicles notice and attacked a police status. Nonaligned Status Is Key to Peace tion and the office of the officially sponsored Buddhist Association. In Angola, Pretoria Tells Moscow Xinhua said.

By William Claiborne Washington Post Service

with tear gas, and arrested about JOHANNESBURG — In its 100 young monks. The police fired first public response to a series of pistols at some of the demonstra- unofficial contacts with Moscow aimed at achieving a local resolu-It was the south anti-Chinese tion to the 12-year-old civil war in demonstration known to have oc- Angola, the South African governcurred in Tibet in the past six ment has said it would make a direct deal with the Soviet Union if onstration there since the Chinese the Angolan government becomes

The policy shift gave rise to speculation here that Pretoria was ready to respond to signs that Moscow was anxious to achieve a resolution of the Angolan conflict simiwho were killed when the police lar to one it is seeking in

In a statement broadcast Sunday by the state-run Radio South Afrighanistan, where Moscow has of-The monks emerged on top of the Jokhang Temple during the closing ceremonies of Tibet's major.

The demonstration occurred at a ferred to withdraw its 115,000 or so the Jokhang Temple during the particularly sensitive juncture in U.S.-Chinese relations. Wu Xueannual religious festival, surprising dian, the Chinese foreign minister, neither to the Soviet Union nor the

United States.

States and South Africa are mili-made the future of Angola a South tarily supporting pro-Western re- African-Soviet issue."

et leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, called in January for a nonaligned and neutral Afghanistan.
"If Mr. Gorbachev would be pre-

pared to express himself in the same way on Angola," Mr. Malan "South Africa is prepared to say the following: 'South Africa is not attempting to establish a pro-South African government in Lu-

"But then the Soviet Union," he said, "must state clearly that it is not interested in a pro-Soviet gov-

to be accompanied by a settlement between the Angolan government and the rebel Union for the Total Independence of Angola.

Because of growing U.S.-South African tensions over sanctions, Mr. Malan said, Moscow had taken note of the United States' weakened influence in the region.

gola is backed by the Soviet Union ly mirrors government thinking, ated settlement.

Pretoria's moves come a month Mr. Malan recalled that the Sovi- after Angola and Cuba jointly agreed for the first time to a withdrawal of the 40,000 Cuban troops in Angola as part of a possible

southern African peace settlement. The agreement, which did not include a specific timetable, followed talks with Chester A. Crocker, U.S. assistant secretary of state for African affairs, aimed at arranging for the simultaneous withdrawal of Cuban and South Afri-

can forces from Angola. Soviet Union of a willingness to premier, Franz Josef Strauss, following his visit to Moscow in January when he met with Foreign Min-

ister Eduard A. Shevardnadze. Mr. Strauss said he had formed the impression that Moscow was now convinced that neither the Angolan government nor the rebels could win a military victory and The Marxist government in An- The state-run radio, which close- that the only solution was a negoti-

U.S. Expects ousness of the problems to the Americans and clarify points that need to be clarified, such as what A Flood of Armenians

By Robert Pear New York Times Service

WASHINGTON - Reagan adninistration officials report a sharp increase in the number of Armenians trying to leave the Soviet Union, and the State Department has drafted a proposal to admit 12,000 of them to the United States

The proposal suggests that Presi-the Knesset, or parliament, for dent Ronald Reagan should begin moving elections that are now scheduled for Nov. 1 up to the end

In Prague, Czechs rally to call for religious freedom. Page 5.

emergency consultations with Congress so that the United States can that the plan advanced by Mr. take in the Armenians by doubling Shultz leaves them no choice but to the number of refugees who may be admitted this year from the Soviet elections.

Union and Eastern Europe. At the same time, administration bor alignment as the party of peace. officials said, the State Department ready to meet under the auspices of is proposing to raise the U.S. an international conference - a worldwide refugee admissions ceil- proposal rejected by Mr. Shamir -

ing to 83,500 for the current fiscal and trade land for peace.

That is 15,000 more than the correct limit.

Refugee numbers are set each year by the president. Under the Refugee Act of 1980, he can change numbers, but must first consult

with Congress.

Administration officials said they did not know how the government could pay for resettling the

State Department officials estimate the cost at \$25 million to \$30 million, and they are searching for sources of funds.

One possibility — opposed by See ARMENIA, Page 5

An army spokesman said the See ISRAEL, Page 5

■ 3 Israelis Charged

an forces from Angola. The most recent signals from the Soviet Embassy in Iran The defense minister stressed that such an agreement would have gold came through the Bavarian Is Attacked by Rioters

Compiled by Our Stuff From Disputches captain of the USS Simpson. The MOSCOW - Rioting Iranians helicopters were not hit. attacked the Soviet Embassy in Tehran on Sunday, using stones and incendiary devices in an as- Baghdad and other Iraqi cities on sault that threatened the lives of embassy staff, the official Tass deaths in Iraqi strikes. Reuters said press agency said.

staged against the Soviet consulate in Isfahan. It did not mention casualties but said order was being re-

The attacks, Tass said, had been preceded by "instigatory" reports in the Iranian press blaming Moscow for the current Iraqi missile attacks on Tehran. Moscow has denied supplying Baghdad with weapons for the attacks.

In another development, U.S. officials said that two U.S. helicopters came under three minutes of heavy machine gun fire Sunday from gunners suspected to be Iranithe Tourism Authority of Thailand, and through Southeast Asia would be "a unique several boats in the central Gulf, United Press International reported from Bahrain.

The helicopters took evasive action and did not return fire, said Commander James McTigue, the

Meanwhile, Iranian missiles, aircraft and artillery hit targets in Sunday in retaliation for civilian in a report from Nicosia quoting Tass said a similar attack was the Iranian news agency IRNA.

In Baghdad, a military spokesman said Iraq fired three missiles into Tehran on Sunday and sent jets to bomb 12 Iranian towns.

Tass said that Maiid Ghahremani, Iranian charge d'affaires in Moscow, had been summoned to the Soviet Foreign Ministry to receive a protest that he pledged to convey to Tehran.

Meanwhile, in the Gulf, a U.S. warship fired on two radar targets suspected of being Iranian speedboats moving toward a navy barge, U.S. officials said Sunday. The blips vanished from radar

screens but there was no report of hits or casualties. Tass said the protest message in-

sisted that the Iranian authorities

take urgent and immediate mea-See IRAN, Page 5

The Orient Express: An Asian Line Could Be Next

By Michael Richardson International Herald Tribute

BANGKOK — The legendary Orient Express never made it to Asia. The route for the deluxe train, pioneered in 1883 by Georges Nagelmackers, a Belgian railway entrepreneur, was across Europe from Paris to Istanbul, formerly Constanti-

Now, however, a tourist surge and a yearning for a more stately means of conveyance than the jet airliner, bus or rented car may bring a revived version of the Orient Express in Europe to Southeast Asia.

"We are looking at the possibility of developing a luxury rail service between Thailand

Williams, a marketing executive with Venice he said. Simplon-Orient-Express Ltd.

The British company operates an Orient Express service between London and Venice. This part of the old service was revived in 1982 using refurbished Pullman carriages decorated in the style of the 1920s.

In a telephone interview from London, Mr. Williams said he and other executives of the company had recently discussed the plan for an Asian version of the Orient Express with tourist and railroad authorities in

Company executives will visit the region carriages along an existing rail line that runs

and Singapore via Malaysia," said David again in the next few months for more talks, for 2,640 kilometers (1,630 miles) from

ject," he said. If agreement on terms can be reached within the next six months, he added, the service could be inaugurated at the Dharmnoon Prachuabmoh, governor of

Hiran Radeesri, general manager of the State Railway of Thailand, welcomed the propos-

Mr. Radeesri said that Thai and Malaysian railway engines would pull the deluxe

Chiang Mai in the north of Thailand, "Things are still in the planning stage, but through Bangkok, southern Thailand and we are very keen to go ahead with the pro-"It would be a leisurely trip, with much to see," he said. "The accent would be on ser-vice, not speed."

A spokesman for Singapore's Tourist Pro-

tourism product in this region.

Mr. Dharmnoon said he had discussed the planned service with senior Malaysian tour-

See ORIENT, Page 2

A Matter of Style: Prince Charles Finds U.S. Cities Lacking

By Paul Goldberger New York Times Service

PITTSBURGH — Prince Charles, whose criticisms of postwar British architecture and planning have made him his country's most celebrated architecture critic, has brought his crusade to the United States for the first time and expanded his target accordingly.

Addressing a conference on the regeneration of older cities, the Prince of Wales said, "In the United States and the United Kingdom, we have had 40 years of practice at urban design and comprehensive planning and development.

The results have been pretty disastrous."

Charles's remarks on Saturday, marked the conclusion of the four-day conference sponsored by two architects' groups. They aligned him firmly with the camp of American architects who have sought to distance themselves from postwar modern architecture, although his theme revolved more around urban design and the politics of planning than aesthetics. He reiterated the plea for a return to traditional architectural styles that he has issued several times in

Britain.
"If we encourage a renaissance of craftsmanship

By Richard M. Weintraub

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan - Pa-

kistani political leaders over-

whelmingly urged the government

to press ahead with an accord to

end the war in Afghanistan during a political conference that ended

Sunday, but the government re-

Sources close to the two-day con-

ference said that all but three or

four of the 19 parties attending said that all efforts must be made to

ensure the return of Afghan refu-

gees to their homeland, but that this issue should not stand in the

way of an agreement that would lead to the withdrawal of about

Pakistan has been insisting on

the formation of a new government

in Kabul as part of an overall

agreement on troop withdrawal to

create conditions under which an

estimated three million Afghan ref-

[Zain Noorani, the Pakistant

minister of state for foreign affairs,

returned to Geneva on Sunday

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON - A bill has

been introduced in the House to

repeal a congressional decision to close the Palestine Liberation Or-

ganization's observer mission to

The bill was introduced Thurs-

day by Representative George W. Crockett Jr., Democrat of Michi-

the United Nations.

PLO Sanction Repeal Proposed

ugees would return home.

115,000 Soviet troops.

mained silent on its intentions.

neton Post Servic

Political Leaders in Pakistan Press

Government to Act on Afghan Pact

with no hint of compromising on Pakistan's demand for a new gov-

ernment in Kabul, Reuters report-

ed from Geneva.

["We feel the formation of an

interim government is as important

as signing a treaty." he said at the

airport.]
With a reported deadline of

March 15 fast approaching. Paki-stan appears locked in a high stakes

test of wills with the Kabul govern-

ment and its Soviet backers. It re-mains unclear what the Kabul-

Moscow attitude would be if the

Pakistanis have not signed an ac-

The unusual conference of all

national political leaders stretched

for 12 hours over two days in Ra-

walpindi and heard a wide array of

Representatives of the country's

religious-based parties reportedly

urged no agreement that did not

fully recognize the position of the

Afghan political parties that Paki-

stan has supported throughout the

war against Soviet troops and the Communist regime in Kabul.

says closing the observer mission,

which is to take place in three weeks, violates U.S. treaty obliga-

tions to the United Nations, as well

as the First Amendment rights of

Congress ordered the closing of a

Palestinian information office in

Washington and the PLO observer

mission at the United Nations in

legislation that gained final ap-

American citizens.

opinions on what Pakistan's posi-

tion toward the talks should be.

cord by March 15.

to mere functionalism," he said, "then we shall have made our cities centers of civilization once again,"

citizens to become involved in the process of planning cities. He hailed a movement that has come to be known in England as "community architecture." It takes as its basic principle the notion that people who use buildings should have a central voice in their

design.
"When all is said and done, it seems to be that the most essential feature of this whole debate is how to recreate communities," the prince said. "It is the anonymity created by postwar urban design which seems to have produced a breakdown in the normal

His advisers, who have become accustomed to his outspokenness on issues of architectural aesthetics, were said to have been divided over his ringing endorsement of the community architecture movement. It is seen by some architects, particularly in the United States, as a radical challenge to their professional expertise. The prince was reported to have been

The reaction to his remarks, however, was enthusiastic, even among members of the American architectural establishment. Charles was given a standing ovation at the conclusion of his speech, and none of the other speakers on the program Saturday morning frustration they induce.

tects, issued a joint declaration just before the prince's crusade of citizen architecture and community case study for the conference.

Charles attended much of the program, listening attentively from a chair on the side of the stage as he

The prince did not criticize any specific work of architecture or planning, perhaps out of deference to his American hosts. His speech thus contained no

and the art of embellishing buildings for man's pleasure and for the sheer joy in beauty itself, as opposed to man functionalism, he said when we shall have the man functionalism, he said when we shall have the man functionalism. The said when we shall have the man functionalism and the man functionalism. nity architecture." However, he used the phrase firmly and deliberately.

The desired as an extended as a continuous continuous and deliberately.

In December, he attacked postwar buildings in London by calling the structures around St. Paul's Cathedral "a jostling scrum of office buildings so mediocre that the way you remember them is by the

Charles did not hesitate to speak about Pittsburgh, The presidents of the two professional societies that which he toured Friday. He urged that preserving steel mill, be a critical part of any plans for the speech. In it, they pledged their organizations "to the near Pittsburgh whose uncertain future was used as a

Charles also toured the valley, and expressed his hope that its older industrial buildings could be viewed "as a real asset which, once restored and converted, can ensure the town or city has a special

character of its own."
"But still," he said, "planners and developers persist in destroying so much that is of real intrinsic value."

WORLD BRIEFS

Delhi Gesture Toward Sikhs Hinted

NEW DELHI (AP) — The government of Prime Minister Rain Gandhi dissolved the Punjab state assembly Sunday in what source

Suggested might be an overture to Sikh militants.

President Ramaswami Venkataraman issued the order at the regions. the state governor. There was no immediate announcement of the elections for the 115-seat assembly. These are expected before May I

when federal rule in the state expires. hen federal rule in the state express.

Mr. Gandhi dismissed the top elected officials in Punjab on May and suspended the assembly, saving that they failed to carb violence Sikh extremists. He then imposed federal rule.

steel mill, be a critical part of any plans for the Monongahela Valley, the depressed industrial area Moscow Loosens Controls on Co-ops

MOSCOW (Reuters) — A draft law that would allow cooperate ventures to issue shares and set prices for their products was published in

the Communist Party daily Prayda on Sunday.

Prayda said in December that 9,000 cooperatives employing 90,00 people began operating in the Soviet Union last year under a new law if encourage enterprise. The ventures range from cafes and restaurants medical clinics, craft workshops, beauty salons and aerobics centers, h they have been strictly controlled and have often had problems with a Soviet bureaucracy.

Under the proposed law, the cooperatives could issue shares to the members of people working on a contract basis for them. Pravia see "The document formalizes a co-op's right to fix any prices for its good and services that it thinks the market will bear." Pravda added.

Report Criticizes NASA Research

WASHINGTON (WP) — NASA's effort to minimize risks in the space shuttle is still too fragmented and subjective despite many improvement made since the Challenger disaster, an independent panel has conclude after a 14-month investigation.

The panel said the National Aeronautics and Space Administration should use more objective methods, including modern statistical analysis to supplement its heavy emphasis on the judgment of engineers. And it managers should target the most serious risks instead of continuing the "illogical" practice of trying to deal equally with thousands of them, the National Research Council panel said in a report released Friday.

The shuttle system was deemed to be safer today than at the January 1986 launch of Challenger, and the panel found "no showstoppers" the will prevent the next shuttle launch, scheduled for August, according the committee chairman, Alton D. Slay. The Challenger exploded short after its liftoff, killing the seven crew members.

39 Are Killed in Sri Lanka Violence

COLOMBO (Reuters) — Separatist Tamil guerrillas have stepped attacks in eastern Sri Lanka, killing at least 39 civilians in four day military officials said Sunday.

In the most recent attack, 24 people were killed in a truck that a

blown up by a landmine on Saturday at Sittaru, south of the eastern no Military officials blamed the attack on Liberation Tigers of Tani

5 Die in Soweto Attacks on Hearses

JOHANNESBURG (Reuters) — Large groups of blacks attacked to bearses in the black township of Soweto, killing five passengers at burning coffins, the police said.

A crowd using knives and stones killed three occupants of a hearse at tried to burn their bodies in the north of the township, the police sa Saturday in a regular report on unrest. Policemen dispersed the attacker with tear gas, but the hearse containing two coffins was burned out by central Soweto, a crowd stabbed two men to death in another hearse. The police report gave no indication of the monive for the killings. In other incidents, a gunman shot and killed a black councillor

Clermont, between Durban and Pietermaritzburg, and a group stabled 26-year-old man near Durban. The Pietermaritzburg area is the scene of foud between supporters of South Africa's largest anti-apartheid grot the United Democratic Front, and the conservative Zulu organizati Inkatha. The feud has claimed more than 400 lives in the past year.

For the Record

Fernando Hiriart Balderrama has been named as the Mexican ene minister, replacing Alfredo del Mazo González, who has been appoi ambassador to the European Community.

A three-man U.S. government medical team has completed talks wi Vietnamese officials on plans to help Vietnamese who were disabled in

the war, Radio Hanoi reported Sunday. The Libyan Foreign Ministry said the government was planning to release all foreign prisoners, according to a JANA news agency dispate monitored in Rome. The dispatch did not give any details about the prisoners or say when they would be released.

officials to inject more money into the national health service.

The European Community and the World Bank plan to release about \$300 million of famine-relief aid to Ethiopia following a drive byth government to implement more liberal agricultural marketing police EC and World Bank officials say. (Realest

TRAVEL UPDATE

Tour guides at the Vatican will no longer be able to lecture insides Peter's Basilica as part of an effort to reduce noise levels in the church Basilica authorities have asked guides to explain the church features the atrium before walking through the main part of the church. (A)
The ground staff of Alitalia planned to strike again Monday. Sunday, strikes at Leonardo da Vinci Airport in Rome caused 🕬 flights to be delayed or canceled, airport officials said. A Japanese company has proposed to build and operate a 300 operate (490-kph) train that would carry visitors 20 miles from Orlando Intentional Airport to Disney World in 10 minutes.

ORIENT: An Asian Line Next?

(Continued from Page 1)

ist officials and their response was very enthusiastic. Since the 1970s, tourism has become a major source of revenue and employment for Thailand, Ma-

laysia and Singapore.
Hans Tuggener, manager of Diethelm Travel in Bangkok, said that Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean used to be the leading destinations for international trav-

But rapid expansion of air services to East Asia in recent years and construction of high class hotels and resorts, combined with political stability and rapid economic growth in many countries of the region, have shifted tourist priori-

how this money is spent. In 1986, the United States only "Right now its the Far East that paid \$33 million of its annual asis the most appealing destination for many people," he said. sessed contribution \$50 million, and it has paid none of its 1987

Mr. Williams said that his company was looking for opportunities to expand but added that, "our proposal for a Southeast Asian service is the only one we are presently contemplating outside Europe.

Tourist arrivals in Thailand increased from about 1.8 million in 1980 to more than 3 million last

Income from tourism in 1987 amounted to about \$1.8 billion, making it Thailand's largest forcign exchange earner. Europe, the United States, Japan

and other countries in East Asia are the biggest and fastest growing sources of tourists for Thailand. Nearly 70 percent of overseas visitors are males. Many come in search of sexual pleasure. Venereal disease clinics advertise diagnostic and curative services in English. Arabic and European languages. However, Thailand's tourist authorities are trying to tone down

the country's image as a sex par They are, instead, promoting

scenery, beaches, shopping, hadderafts and historical sites, and se the arrival of an up-market service as helpful for promount more broadly based tourist traffi Mr. Williams said that if the Southeast Asian service we

ahead, it would probably consisted about 16 specially constructed or refurbished carriages, including dining and sleeping cars.

They would carry about 140 gas sengers in air-conditioned comfort.

initially once a week. Thailand and Singapore, he added Mr. Williams declined to estimate the cost of launching a South east Asian service but other cost mercial sources said an investmen of between £7 million £9 million

(\$12 million to \$16 million) would While passengers can exped haute cuisine, outstanding combi and impeccable service a high class train ride through the tropic

won't be cheap.
It costs \$1,100 per passenger. cluding meals, for the 31-how top between London and Venice.

On the existing express service between Bangkok and Singapore the fare for a first-class air-conditioned sleeper, without meals,

about \$100. Mr. Tuggener said that if the proposed luxury service was prop erly marketed there would be a be demand for it from Europeans Americans. Asians and others who were prepared to pay premit

rates to travel in style. Instead of the churches, farms meadows and Alpine scenery d Europe, he said, they would Buddhist temples, mosques, rice fields, rubber and oil palm plant tions, and of course, real jungle.

Several times, Charles spoke of the need for average

functioning of a community."

Several small leftist parties urged

an unequivocal policy of signing an accord only dealing with troop withdrawal, while the majority of

parties followed the lead set Satur-

day by Benazir Bhutto, who leads

the Pakistan People's Party. She

counseled efforts on behalf of the

resistance parties, but not ultimate-

ly at the expense of an accord on

The latest round of indirect talks

Geneva between Pakistan and

the Kabul government opened last

The opening sessions of the talks saw major breakthroughs on the

issue of a timetable for the Soviet

pullout and the page of withdrawal

with Soviet troops to be withdrawn over nine months and half of them

leaving in the first three months.

Nevertheless, in an interview

with a London television station.

ty in the Pakistani position, when

he said that "if there is sufficient

progress, if we are convinced that

we are on the way to establishment

of a transitional government, then that, in itself, will influence Paki-

This appears to imply a Paki-

there is an assurance of a good faith

effort to try to reach an accord on

ing of the agreement."

week and is to resume Monday.

the Soviet troops.

government."

took issue with his theme. sponsored the conference, the American Institute of older buildings, including at least one nonfunctioning Architects and the Royal Institute of British Archi-

architecture.

scrutinized the ornate classical dome of the hall.



the Pakistani foreign secretary,
Abdul Savar said that the talks are

Prime Minister Mohammed Khan Junejo with Benazir Blutto at the conference.

at "a complete stalemate because Pakistan is being hampered in its the other side is not prepared even efforts to press for an interim gov-ernment in Kabul by the inability to begin consideration of the idea of establishment of a transitional of the resistance groups to come up with a unified stand on a proposed Later in the interview, however, Mr. Sattar hinted at some flexibili- government.

framework of a government more than a week ago and also suggested possible leaders for that govern-ment, but since then there has been no progress on filling in other posistan's position in regard to the sign-

> A public meeting to deal with the who were reported killed while aclengthy meeting failed to resolve differences among the parties, ac-

President Mohammed Zia ul- shawar. Previous meetings, which Haq was reported by sources to be almost never have been publicized,

Ministry said Sunday it had no information about the deaths in

stani willingness to sign the documents relating to withdrawal if where reported killed while sissue tentatively set for Monday companying guerrilla fighters.

Sunday after a cording to one participant.

meeting late Sunday with the lead-ers of the seven resistance groups based in the Pakistani city of Pe-groups.

The parties announced the Paris Plays Down Afghan Report French military instructors died in The Associated Press a clash between two Afghan rebel PARIS - The French Foreign

A spokesman for the French

conference last November and

whether a number of family mem-

bers of government representatives

held jobs at the agency.
The ambassador also asked how

many former government represen-

Mr. Eckert said in the interview

that he had evidence that jobs were

being dispensed in ways designed

to influence governments' policies toward the agency in clear conflicts

Another question seeking information on the agency's purchases and sales of automobiles over the

past five years was apparently pro-

voked by reports that little-used

vehicles have been sold cheaply to

Mr. Eckert also sought informa-tion on the salaries, fringe benefits

and entertainment allowances of

joined forces with a dozen donor

nations that coordinate policies to-

ward the agency. The group gener-

while pressing for changes in its methods for setting budget priori-

ties, monitoring expenses and de-

termining the effectiveness of pro-

A major concern expressed by

the donor group is that Mr.

Saouma and the secretariat domi-

nate policy-making at the agency to the exclusion of the member na-

tions. Frequent complaints have

been made about the Technical Co-

operation Project, a \$60 million fund that Mr. Saouma can dispense

in amounts up to \$400,000 entirely

on his own. Mr. Eckert's letter

asked for a detailed disclosure of

assessment. Congress recently cut

the amount of money available to

the agency to \$25 million, judging

it one of the international organiza-tions least responsive to U.S. po-

Last year, the United States

Mr. Saouma and other officials.

government officials.

tatives now work at the agency.

Foreign Ministry said the govern-ment had received "no information Afghanistan of two Frenchmen concerning the deaths of French citizens in Afghanistan or in Pakistan." The spokesman added.
There are no French military ad-

The Soviet news agency Tass cited the Afghan press agency
There are no French military ad
Bakhtar as reporting that two visers with the Afghan resistance.

Washington Tells FAO To Respond to Charges

By Roberto Suro New York Times Service

ROME - The United States has demanded that the chief of the Food and Agriculture Organization, Edouard Saouma of Lebanon, respond to allegations of improper management practices, including the distribution of jobs and con-

tracts to win political support. The United States is also withholding its contributions to the organization, the largest United Nations specialized agency, as it joins other major donors in pressing for basic, long-term reforms.

Mr. Saouma has claimed that the United States, the organization's largest contributor, "plays a domi-nating role" in a financial crisis at the agency because Washington's unpaid donations, some dating back to 1986, will total \$132 million this year, more than half of the

organization's annual budget. The agency's primary activities involve offering technical assistance and policy advice to governments on agricultural issues. ally praises the agency's purposes and many of its field programs

Speaking of the organization's staff. Fred J. Eckert, the U.S. ambassador to the agency, said in an interview. "they think the U.S. should write checks, period. Well, Americans are good at writing checks but we are also good at asking questions and this time we are going to ask questions before we write checks."

In a letter to Mr. Saouma dated March 3, Mr. Eckert posed 10 questions on financial and management practices at the agency. He asked if some employees served as members of government delegations at the



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BRIEFS

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AMERICAN TOPICS

Blacks in College: Two Worlds Discrete

"Nearly a quarter-century af-

ter passage of the great civil rights legislation of the 1960s," Jonathan Yardley reports in The Washington Post, "there remain two worlds of American higher education. At predominantly black colleges and universities, black enrollment runs upwards of 80 percent. Other institutions, nominally open to all, "are, in fact, overwhelmingly — almost exclusively — white or, these days, white and Oriental."

The writer cites not only the percentage of blacks at institutions in the South, such as South Carolina at 15.1 percent, Virginia 10 percent, Georgia 4.5 per-cent, Mississippi 7 percent, but elsewhere: Arizona 2 percent, Il-linois 3 percent, Michigan 6 per-cent, Pennsylvania 3.3 percent, The University of Nevada at

Las Vegas, where black enrollment is 6 percent, has a largely black basketball team. At the University of Oklahoma, with a predominantly black football team, black enrollment is 4 percent. Despite genuine efforts by some institutions to recruit more black students and faculty, "the panel found to have some and exploited, for their athlete picture overall is that of a system skills, but otherwise are permitted only a token presence," Mr. Yardley writes.

Yet discrimination "is by no means the only explanation," for "the loyalty of the black middle class to its own institutions is intense, and helps explain the preference that many of its children express for predominantly black colleges and universities."

Short Takes The Hawaiian island of Lana is about to switch its economic emphasis from pineapples to tourism. Flexi-Van Corp. of New York plans to spend \$200 million to build two hotels, private mansions, a new air terminal and a refurbished market. The Filipino immigrants who make up most of the population of 2,100 will get the first chance at hundreds of new jobs. Environmentalists are upset but Bob Oda, a Flexi-Van official, said, "Instead of working in the hot sun, they can work in air-conditioned hotels. Nothing is harder than planta-tion work."

More American college students are studying abroad, 48,483 at the last count in 1985-86, compared to 27,145 in 1982-83, ac-



WHITE HOUSE SURPRISE PARTY — President and Mrs. Ronald Reagan during a surprise party given by their staff in the residence on Friday to celebrate their 36th wedding anniversary.

cording to the Institute for International Education. The most popular single country, Britain, attracted 29.3 percent of all Americans studying abroad, fol-lowed by France with 13.7 per-cent, Spain with 8.8 percent, Itay 7.8 percent, and West Germany 6.1 percent. Latin America attracted 7 percent, with smaller percentages study-ing in Asia, the Middle East, Eastern Europe and Africa. More than 340,000 foreigners at-

Shorter Takes: A federally-fi-nanced report says it will cost up to \$90 billion a year to repair and expand dilapidated U.S. high-ways, mass transit and waste dis-need externs and other public posal systems and other public infrastructure. • New York City garbage collectors, officially known as sanitation workers, get \$23,100 a year to start and \$33,000 after three years. With bonus pay and overtime, most can make up to \$40,000.

tend U.S. colleges.

Notes About People

The Kienast quintuplets of Far Hills, New Jersey — Sara, Amy, Abby, Ted and Gordon, have turned 18 and all are going to different colleges. They were born Feb. 24, 1970, to Peggy Joe Kienast, who had taken fertility drugs. Their father, William, committed suicide in 1984 when his plastics business went sour. "We've been five all our lives," said Sara. "Now is our chance to be one." "I'm looking forward to this next step," their mother said. "You're worn out by their senior year" in high school.

Representative Patricia Schroeder, Democrat of Colora-do, an ardent advocate of taxpayer support for day care of infants with working mothers and other family causes, says ter congressional colleagues are afraid to crusade for such issues because "they'll be accused of having lace on their underwear."

Mrs. Schroeder, who abandoned her own presidential candidacy for lack of money, said she would only be interested in the vice presidency if it "could be something more than funerals fundraisers and cheerleading." She said she would like to be secretary of defense "because that's

where the money is."

The mezzo-soprano Frederica von Stade, appearing at the Washington Opera in Massenet's "Cendrillon," had her daughters, Jenny, 10, and Lisa, 7, flown down from their Long Island home for the premiere. She told The Washington Post, "they're always shutting me up in church, saying, 'Please, Mommy, don't sing. Everybody turns around and stares at us."

Arthur Higbee

Sex Researchers' AIDS Data Disputed

By Michael Specter

Washington Part Service
WASHINGTON — A study by William H. Masters and Virginia E. Johnson, the human sexuality researchers, states that the number of heterosexuals infected with the AIDS virus has been "gravely underestimated," but public health officials question their research meth-

The findings, which are in sharp contrast to those of almost any other researcher, are to

appear in this week's issue of Newsweek. Most recent studies indicate that far fewer than one percent of heterosexuals carry the acquired immune deficiency syndrome virus.

The Masters and Johnson study, however, found that among 400 heterosexuals with at least six sex partners a year for the past five years, 7 percent of the women and 5 percent of the men were infected with the human immuno deficiency virus (HIV) that causes AIDS. They estimated that 5 percent of American heterosexuals have that number of partners.

"This is dangerous," Dr. Mathilde Krim, founding chairman of the American Founda-tion for AIDS Research, said of the study. "It is patently irresponsible to present their opinion concerning transmission of HIV without sup-plying backup data and methods of study."

A U.S. Public Health Service official, who declined to be identified, said, "I cannot conceive of any random survey that could find a rate that high. Those rates are almost exactly the same as those we find in many anonymous testing centers and sexually transmitted disease clinics where people at highest risk are often tested. It makes no sense."

Masters and Johnson were unavailable for

comment but were to discuss their results Mon-day at a New York news conference,

Their study surveyed heterosexual men and women in Los Angeles, New York, St. Louis and Atlanta. They chose 800 volunteers between the age of 21 and 40.

Public health officials have questioned the volunteer studies on HTV prevalence because the groups that participate rarely reflect the public at large.

One recent study conducted at clinics in Baltimore dealing with sexually transmitted disease found that 2.6 percent of the heterosexuals tested were infected with the virus. Most medical specialists were surprised by those re-sults, which — while far higher than many other studies - are not nearly as striking as Masters

and Johnson's. Recent results of HIV testing among military recruits show the ratio of applicants having HIV to be 1.19 per 1,000. Studies of blood donated to the Red Cross have consistently shown even lower rates of infection, fewer than

one per 1,000.

The Masters and Johnson study found only one infection among 400 monogamous hetero-

The researchers also conclude, "categorically, that infection with the AIDS virus does not require intimate sexual contact or sharing of intravenous needles. Transmission can, and does, occur as a result of person-to-person contact in which blood or other body fluids from a person who is harboring the virus are splashed or rubbed against someone else."

A senior scientist at the National Institutes of Health, who also declined to be identified, said. "Only a fool would publish something like that. There is no data to support it at all."

So far, of the 54,000 cases of AIDS reported to the Centers to Disease Control, none has been the result of casual contact.

■ New York Program

Beginning next month, counseling and testing for antibodies to the AIDS virus will be routinely offered at 326 state-financed prenatal and family-planning clinics throughout New York state and in the reproductive clinics at five New York City hospitals, The New York Times

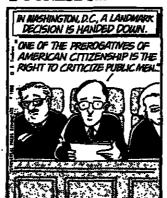
Health officials hope primarily to reach minority women, who account for more than 80 percent of female AIDS cases in New York City and who have given birth to more than 90 percent of the infants born with the fatal disease. Those who test positive will be counseled on the implications of their infection; those who test negative will be taught how to avoid

A recent state study, the first comprehensive look at infection rates among American women of reproductive age, showed that one woman in of lgiving birth in New York City carried the virus, with an estimated 40 percent infecting their children. The study projected that 1,000 infected infants would be born in New York City this year, with their condition undetected

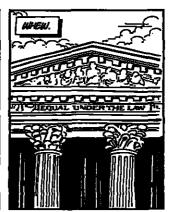
New York is the American city hardest hit by drug-related cases of AIDS, and health officials say the new testing and counseling programs will be the first in the nation on a large scale.

The new programs are being hailed by many health experts, although some fault the state Health Department and the city Health and Hospitals Corp. for a belated response.

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A Surprise in '88: How U.S. Voters See the Issues

By E.J. Dionne Jr. New York Times Service WASHINGTON - Are there

any issues out there? So far, the 1988 presidential campaign has produced remarkably few that separate one candidate from another, and many of the issues that have emerged are not affecting voters the way the candidates might expect.

Take taxes. Republican candidates, particularly Vice President George Bush and Senator Bob The theory is that Republicans are far more opposed to higher taxes than Democrats.

But the latest New York Times-CBS News Poll of 1,666 registered voters in Southern and border states, taken Feb. 28 through March 2, suggests that the theory is wrong. The public opinion survey indicates that those who usually vote in Republican primaries are no more opposed to higher taxes than are voters in Democratic primaries. Thirty-nine percent of Republicans said they would be willing to pay higher taxes to reduce the U.S. deficit. Among Demo-crats, the proportion was 35 percent. The difference does not exceed the poll's margin of sampling error of plus or minus four percen: age points.

in fact, two candidates whose supporters seem especially opposed to new taxes are Representative Richard A. Gephardt, Democrat of Missouri, and Pat Robertson, a former television evangelist, a Republican.

Attitudes on taxes, it turns out, have less to do with partisanship or philosophy than with education and income, according to the survey and several other recent Times-CBS News national surveys.

People with higher income and more education voice more willingness to pay higher taxes, partly be-cause they feel less financially squeezed than poorer people and partly because they see the deficit as a particularly serious problem. The Gephardt and Robertson constituencies contain larger propor-tions of the less well-off and the less educated, those who oppose

The survey showed other anomalies that suggest how little the candidates' views have penetrated with voters in the vast region where contests will be held Tuesday.

For example, Mr. Gephardt has made the trading practices of Japan and South Korea a central issue of his campaign. But his supporters in the South are no more inclined to blame Japan for the U.S. trade problems than are supporters of either Senator Albert Gore Jr. of ee or Governor Michael S. Dukakis of Massachusetts, two Bush Lead Conceded Democrats who have attacked the

Forty-five percent of Mr. Gephardt's supporters say that Japanese imports are creating "unfair competition" for the United States, but so do 43 percent of Mr. Dukakis's supporters and 42 percent of

Mr. Dukakis has made opposieme of his campaign.

Mr. Gephardt and the Reverend Jesse L. Jackson also oppose these policies. But Mr. Dukakis' South-Dole of Kansas, have accused one ern supporters are more hawkish another of wanting to raise them. on Central America than are backers of Mr. Gephardt and Mr. Jack- ried about war, only 33 percent

right.

Forty-five percent of Dukakis supporters said they were more worried about war in Central tion to the Reagan administration's America than about a communist policies in Central America a major takeover, but 43 percent said they were more worried about communists. Mr. Geohardt has been get-Gephardt supporters are more wor-

40 percent of them are more worried about war in Central America, 49 percent about communism. Do issues count for more on the

Republican side? The poll found that the main difference between Bush and Dole supporters is that supporters of Mr. ting conservative votes, but on this Dole are less optimistic about the issue, his backers take the view as- state of the nation. Only 28 percent sociated with liberals: 52 percent of Mr. Bush's supporters and 24 percent of Mr. Robertson's said the fear war, by margins of better than United States was weaker than the five to three,

Mr. Dole's supporters said this.

Only 17 percent of the Bush supporters think the economy is get-ting worse, but 33 percent of Dole backers and 30 percent of Robertson supporters said the economy was deteriorating. Backers of Mr. Dole and Mr. Robertson are also more inclined to blame Japan for America's economic problems than Bush supporters are. On Central America, supporters of Mr. Bush, Mr. Dole and Mr. Robertson all fear communism more than they

Bruising Race Is Worrying Republicans

By Michael Oreskes

New York Times Service

ATLANTA - The Republican Party's search for a successor to Ronald Reagan, whose landslide victories stirred its hopes for a national realignment under Republicans, has turned into a campaign so rough that some party leaders are worrying that they may lose the White House and many other offices this fall.

The problem is far more than bruised feelings among campaign staff members or even candidates. The rifts are beginning to open at state, county and precinct levels among the various constituencies that rallied behind Mr. Reagan but now find themselves without much common bond.

The most serious split is between the old-line Republicans backing Vice President George Bush and the fervent newcomers supporting Pat Robertson.

But the personally charged battle between Mr. Bush and Bob Dole, the Senate minority leader, has also provoked warnings from within the party that the fighting is providing ammunition for Democrats to use in campaign commercials for the general election this fall.

Mike Levesque, Rhode Island's Republican chairman, sent a letter to the party's presiden-tial contenders this week, saying they should focus on the economic success of the Reagan administration rather than being "sidetracked into negativism" toward one another.

The candidates were unmoved. In the closing days before Saturday's primary in South Carolina and the Republican voting in Rhode Island and 16 other states Tuesday, Mr. Bush and Mr. Dole launched new waves of negative television advertising at each other. Mr. Dole's advertising says Mr. Bush owes voters "an honest aswer" about his role in the Iran-contra affair. Mr. Bush, in turn, depicts Mr. Dole as having

failed to deliver Senate votes for President Reagan on a number of issues, including the Supreme Court nomination of Judge Robert H.

The long-term damage of all this will depend to a large extent on what happens next, party structures from Maine to Georgia. leaders said. Mr. Dole's campaign is hoping to limit the size of Mr. Bush's victories Tuesday and then engage in a drawn-out battle for delegates in the northern industrial states. This. a top Dole strategist conceded, is a formula for a long and bitter campaign.

Frank J. Fahrenkopf Jr., the Republican national chairman, expressed concern over the way the presidential campaign has developed. "In some states," he said, "where there are close races for other positions, it can affect a senatorial race or a gubernatorial race, I think this is a legitimate concern we should look at. Anything that divides the party hurts us. But I don't see it

Mr. Fahrenkopf said that he viewed the tensions occasionally created by the entry of new Robertson voters into the party as "isolated" problems. The sharp exchanges on the cam-paign trail among candidates are just part of the vigorous process of politics and are not yet a problem either, he said. But he said: "That's not to say it may not happen down the road."

cinct, county and state organizations across the country is that of a party divided and a leadership concerned about Republican direction. Mr. Reagan, the man who held things togeth-

But the reality reported from dozens of pre-

er, has given no real signal as to whom he thinks the party should follow now. This has produced a shifting set of alliances among presidential candidates trying to re-create the coalition — Republicans of the Eastern establishment, of the Farm Belt and of the religious right.

Mr. Robertson's campaign teamed up with supporters of Representative Jack F. Kemp in Michigan caucuses until Mr. Kemp bolted to work with Mr. Bush. The result was an official delegate count that had Mr. Bush first, and a rump delegation that the Robertson forces plan to send to the national convention. Mr. Kemp's departure only fueled the fervor of Robertson

In Maine, supporters of Mr. Bush and Mr. Dole teamed to stop Mr. Robertson in the cancuses. "This isn't tiddledywinks," Governor John R. McKernan Jr., a Bush supporter, said in explaining the Bush-Dole alliance. "We're talking about the future of our party.'

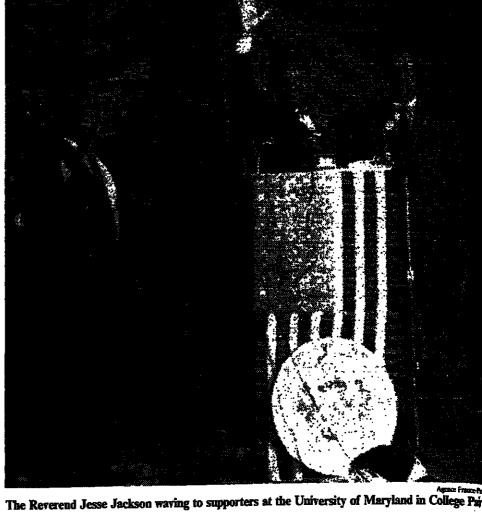
But Mr. Dole's campaign chairman in New York, Senator Alfonse M. D'Amato, accused other Republican party leaders of changing party primary rules in favor of Mr. Bush. the same kind of allegation Mr. Robertson's spokesmen have made in other states. In the South, Mr. Robertson and Mr. Dole acknowledge a common interest in stopping Mr. Bush, although they insist there is no formal deal to

The conflicts and crosscurrents have already set back efforts to achieve party goals, includ-ing Mr. Fahrenkopf's expressed hope of reiming a Senate majority this fall.

The fight in Michigan has made a shambles of that state's Republican Party, which as a result has been severely hampered in its effort to mount a challenge this fall to Senator Don-ald W. Riegle Jr., the Democratic incumbent. The national party had been trying to recruit the Michigan state chairman, Spencer Abraham, as a candidate, but he was too over-whelmed trying to hold the party together to

In the closing months of the Reagan era, there are also other signs of the kind of intraparty battles that develop in the absence of

In North Carolina, local Republican leaders, most of them Bush supporters, actually lied to Robertson backers about the time of precinct meetings. The Robertson people, in retaliation, flooded the meetings, and in one case barred Governor James G. Martin from being a convention delegate. After some negotiation, they



Jackson Shows Polish in Maryland, **Letting Evangelical Fervor Fade**

By Retha Hill

Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — Something is different about the Reverend Jesse L. Jackson's campaign in Mary-land this time around. Fading into the background is the evangelical fervor that characterized his 1984 campaign, the revivalist spirit that brought thousands of new voters onto the registration rolls.

Instead, just before "Super Tuesday," when voters across the South choose candidates and delegates to the national conventions, there is a confidence in the Jackson campaign born of a more professional organization and an expanded base of support.

Many people, not just blacks, "feel there is a more mature Jesse Jackson," Rosalie A. Reilly, chairman of the state Democratic Party

For Mr. Jackson, Maryland could be a laboratory in which to test his national appeal. In many ways the state is a microcosm of America: It is too far north to play a major role in conservative Southern Democratic political strategies, yet it shares with the South a rural outlook. At the same time, it has a large urban black population, a substantial percentage of young, middle-class professionals and a

bloc of organized labor. According to Representative

tive Richard A. Gephardt of Mis- and the poor and the decline of souri will split the white moderate middle class. vote, while Gary Hart and Senator Paul Simon of Illinois will divide the liberal vote. "Therefore," said Mr. Mfurne, who is one of Mr. Jackson's two state campaign coordinators, "we have a candidate who could win with 5 to 10 percent."

Jackson organizers are working to improve on the 27 percent of the vote he got in the Maryland prima-ry of 1984, when he finished second behind Walter F. Mondale.

If the type of excitement generated by the 1984 campaign is lacking, supporters and political analysts said, it is because Mr. Jackson has put in place a strong, professional organization that stretches beyond the black precincts of the state.

Recent polls have shown Mr. Dukakis in the lead among Mary-land Democrats, with Mr. Jackson close behind.

If Maryland voters follow the pattern established in Iowa, Minnesota, New Hampshire and Maine - where Mr. Jackson surprised polisters and consultants by picking up substantial numbers of after Tuesday's voting, "there will white votes — he should make a be only three viable candidates." strong showing in Maryland, too, and Jesse Jackson will be one of supporters and Democratic Party them." Mr. Jackson may have fee

communities, Mr. Jackson appears

Israeli Ini

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■ Healing Role Sought David S. Broder of The Wash ton Post reported from Little Ro. Arkansas:

Confident that Tuesday's prime ries will give him enough delegate and momentum to carry his campaign into the Democratic National Convention, Mr. Jackson is reas suring party leaders that "this war will not leave ashes" of embitter ment in its wake. In an interview, Mr. Jackson said

he has gained the respect of other Democratic leaders that he felt was denied him in his 1984 campaign! He argued that his candidacy was "expanding and healing the party; not dividing and embittering it." and he made it clear that he want to keep it that way.

He also suggested that he wool seek the nominee's commitm on programs and personnel in the next administration if he fails to win that nomination himself.

Mr. Jackson's national campaig manager, Gerry Austin, said that after Tuesday's voting, "there will fficials said. er delegates than Mr. Dukakis, Mr.
Outside predominately black Austin said, but he could lead Mr. Gephardt. The voting in the South to be expanding his base among Mr. Austin said, will add Senator whites through his call for econom- Albert Gore Jr., Democrat of Tes-Kweisi Mfume, a Maryland Demo-crat, Governor Michael S. Dukakis of Massachusetts and Representa-of Massachusetts and Representa-

BUSH: Vice President Leads Campaign After Victory in South Carolina ed that Mr. Bush, who took all 37 some of us were carrying the ball delegates in South Carolina, held a for Reagan. That's the difference." mary: "I'm throwing the gauntlet down to Bob Dole and George (Continued from Page 1)

the only thing Super Tuesday will confer on Mr. Dukakis is the false

illusion of electability. William E. Brock, Mr. Dole's national campaign manager, conced-

"2-to-1 lead or a 3-to-1 lead in virtually every Southern state." But Mr. Brock said Mr. Dole would win some delegates on Tuesday and run better in the Midwestern and Western states that follow, news agen-

Mr. Jackson said Sunday on ABC's This Week with David Brinkley" that his appeal to white voters would last. "More people are crossing lines of color and culture and old habits looking for economic security," he said. Mr. Dole, during a

stop in Missouri, said Mr. Bush would "Mondale-ize" the Republican Party. The taunt was a reference to the 1984 Democratic nominee and former vice president, Walter F. Mondale, who lost 49 of 50 states to President Ronald Reagan in that election.

Mr. Dole attributed Mr. Bush's success to Mr. Reagan's popularity.
"It's being close to Ronald Reagan," Mr. Dole said, "but some of us were standing by Reagan, and

Mr. Dole, while acknowledging that his campaign was down, scoffed at the suggestion that a bad

showing Tuesday would destroy his candidacy. "We've been knocked down before," he said. "We are not going to get knocked out." For Pat Robertson, the television evangelist and Republican candidate, the outcome in South Caroli-

na represented a crushing failure. Ever since his surprise secondplace finish in the lowa caucuses last month, he has been pointing to he would emerge as a genuine contender for the nomination. Mr. Robertson believed that the

large numbers of Christian fundamentalists in the South would give him a solid base, to which he could add a substantial percentage of more secular conservative voters.

Without a Republican primary victory, Mr. Robertson made South Carolina a test of strength when he said after the New Hampshire pri-

Bush. South Carolina is the first Super Tuesday state, and I'm going to beat you there convincingly."

He later backed off that challenge when the pre-election polls came in. "A good strong second place would keep the momentum going." he said. His problem is that while showing strength in some caucus states, he has faded into the pack in the primary elections. Mr. Robertson put the best face

on the South Carolina results, saying: "They are telling me that I have got a second place. I think that's tremendous, considering that the conservatives were way up in the middle thirties, and that looks real good going into Super Tues

As for Mr. Dole, he hopes to revive his campaign after next week, when the action moves to the North and West. But he faces the difficult task of regaining momen-tum at Mr. Bush's expense at a time when the vice president is likely to have close to half the delegates needed to win the nomination. Separately, in the Democratic

Wyoming caucuses Saturday, Mr. Gore and Mr. Dukakis split the Bush and Mr. Dole. Both Democrats claimed victory

in Wyoming, Mr. Gore of the state convention delegates, Mr. Dukakis of the straw vote. They both won four national convention delegates.

Corruption Inquiry in El Salvador Over U.S. Aid Use Ensnares Leaders

New York Times Service
SAN SALVADOR --- A prominent candidate of President José Napoleon Duarte's governing Christian Democratic Party has been informed by U.S. and Salvadoran officials that he is under inprize. Wyoming Republicans divestigation for the misuse of as vided their delegates between Mr. much as \$2 million in U.S. aid. according to Salvadoran and

American officials. The officials say the suspected corruption is likely to be the biggest case of theft of U.S. aid under the current Salvadoran government,

which took office in 1984. The case is politically sensitive

longstanding individual loyalties,

rather than the formal military hi-

According to internal Panamani-

an government documents, most of the Noriega men in high positions

today have been associated with

him for at least 13 years. The bond that appears to unite them is ser-

vice under General Noriega in mili-

tary intelligence early in their ca-

General Noriega has repeatedly promised that the military will

withdraw from politics and allow a

free presidential election, which is

scheduled for May 1989. A diplo-

mat said, however, that the military

ing to terms with not being the

dominant political force in the

On the contrary, General Nor-

iega engineered the removal of

President Eric Arturo Delvalle last

week after he tried to replace Gen-

eral Noriega as commander of the

in an apparent reprisal for Gen-

eral Paredes' repeated criticisms.

government and military investiga-

tors raided his office on Saturday.

said the authorities apparently were seeking to link him with a

Paredes' son, Achmed, was among

the Panamanians named with Gen-

edes has denied the charge,

A lawyer for General Paredes

National Defense Forces.

so far "has shown no sign of com-

leadership of the party and appears to be trying to defend Mr. Mejia, according to Salvadoran and U.S. Several of the officials say the case is only the beginning of wider revelations of corruption involving U.S. aid. They contend that further investigations will show significant corruption in other government de-partments if the U.S. Embassy is willing to pursue such inquiries.

cial, Luis Mejia Miranda, is a close associate of Mr. Duarte's son, Ale-

iandro Duarte. The younger

Duarte is an heir apparent to the

Meiía has denied the charges. Officials at the U.S. Embassy declined The American assistance believed to have been stolen was part

Government officials say Mr.

of a \$10 million program to assist war-torn areas, officials say. When properly administered, it

appears to be one of the government's most effective programs to help poor Salvadorans and win their support against leftist guerril-

American and Salvadoran officials say they suspect that Mr. Mejia, the former director of the National Commission for the Restoration of Areas, known as Conara, and several other officials were involved in the misuse and theft of the U.S. funds.

They said Mr. Mejin was in-formed of these suspicions earlier this year, as was Mr. Duarte. Mr. Mejía resigned as director of the agency three months ago after strong pressure from the U.S. Embassy, officials say. But Mr. Duarte allowed Mr. Mejia to become a party candidate for the National Assembly in elections March 20 on the recommendation of Mr. Duarte's son, party officials said.

Mr. Mejia did not answer repeated telephone calls to his office, A government spokesman said President Duarte would have no comment on the case.

Government officials tried unsuccessfully to persuade Mr. Mejla to step aside as a candidate for the ruling party, Salvadoran officials

Some Reagan administration aides have also pushed Mr. Duarte to act on the case, officials says. The American ambassador, Edwin Corr, is in Washington for consultations and has discussed this issue on projects, as the government with administration officials.

Mr. Duarte promised part dif-cials Friday that Mr. Mejla did be dropped as a party candidate But Alejandro Duarte defenda him and insisted that he remain party candidate, officials involve in the case say.

Mr. Duarte's son is a candida for mayor of San Salvador and seems likely to be elected. Seems Christian Democratic party offi cials say they hope the inquiry in corruption will not affect him.

U.S. officials are worried what could become a major election scandal. The charges of or ruption could damage Mr. Duant because he did not fire Mr. Meji when he was first suspected of or ruption. Rightist opposition partis are likely to benefit from such

If Mr. Mejia is elected as a me ber of the assembly, he would it ceive a degree of immunity from prosecution under Salvadoran law A main theme of the opposition campaign is that the ruling Chri

tian Democrats are conrupt and have badly mismanaged the cous-Three leading members of M Duarte's party, who declined to be identified, said that Mr. Duarte has

permitted the creation of a comp

party machine managed by indicient bureaucrats with question able qualifications. Party and government member are widely accused of selling rec' ommendations to get visas to the United States, of selling duty-free imports of cars and low-interes loans from the Central Bank, and of taking kickbacks on American

funded projects and engaging in theft of government money. "We told people that we were the party to help them, and now we are stealing, a respected founding member of the ruling party said in an interview. "We cause more dant age to democracy with corruption than the guerrillas cause in the

American officials add that the way the stealing occurred makes them highly suspicious that similar corruption affects the other programs paid for by nearly \$200 mile lion in direct U.S. grants.

They say that most past audits of American aid have failed to delermine whether the money was speal

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CAMPAIGN BRIEFS

Judge to Let Robertson Drop Suit

WASHINGTON (NYT) — A federal judge has agreed to allow Pat Robertson to drop his libel suit against Paul N. McCloskey Jr., a former Republican California congressman, if the Republican presidential candidate agreed to pay Mr. McCloskey's court costs. Mr. Robertson sued Mr. McCloskey for \$35 million after Mr. McClos-

key said Mr. Robertson had used the influence of his father, a senator, to avoid combat duty during the Korean War. In the ruling, Judge Joyce Hens Green said Friday that Mr. Robertson must pay "court fees, printing costs and court reporters' fees." But she rejected a request that Mr. Robertson be required to pay Mr. McCloskey's attorney's fees, estimated at more than \$400,000.

Keagan Urged to Sign Rights Bill

WASHINGTON (NYT) — Republican leaders are urging President Ronald Reagan to sign a civil rights bill that has overwhelmingly passed in the House and Senate, fearing that a veto would damage Republican prospects in an election year.

Senator Rudy Boschwitz of Minnesota, chairman of the National Republican Senatorial Committee, expressed that view in a letter to Mr. Reagan last week. Warning the president that he would vote to override any veto, he wrote, "I implore you to sign this bill."
White House aides said Mr. Reagan remains determined to veto the

measure, which broadens an array of civil rights laws that were restricted

by a 1984 Supreme Court decision. He believes the bill would greatly

expand federal powers, they said.



WORLDWIDE ENTERTAINMENT

(AP, NYT, WP) PANAMA: Military Under Strain

erarchy.

country,"

sents a form of "corruption" in seizure of cocaine at the Panama

which "the subalterns work more airport the night before. General

(Continued from Page 1) amount to a purge, they suggest that mutual mistrust is creeping

into the officer corps. Despite the spreading opposi-tion sentiment, and General Noriega's own reputation, analysis say, the country's only serving general has succeeded in building some real

support in the forces, much of it among officers who are widely viewed as equally disreputable. In any case, General Nonega's roots in the forces appear to complicate prospects for the kind of barracks coup that U.S. policy makers clearly hope will eventually remove him from power.

In his way, one diplomat said, General Noriega has been "good with the institution" since he took over as commander in 1983. He has paid attention to administrative details and personally attended to the welfare of subordinates, ensuring that the benefits of the military's various legal and illicit business activities are distributed, the diplomat said.

The diplomat said that he has developed "a strong following" in the forces, and added, "People under him are loyal to him, and loyalty is the hallmark of the institu-For General Paredes, this repre-

Indeed, the current crisis also has eral Noriega in the U.S. drug-trafshown how General Noriega runs ficking indictments. Achmed Parthe defense forces through a per-

for the man than for the institu-

An Israeli Intellectual Calls for Talks With PLO

A.B. Yehoshua, the Israeli novelist and a professor of comparative literature at Haifa University, has been n leader of protest by intellectuals against his government's handling of Palestinian protests in the occupied territories. He talked with Kurt Ruderman of the International Herald Tribune

Q. Foreign Minister Shimon Peres invited you and other Israeli writers to meet with him and Defense Minister Yitzhak Rabin. What did you discuss with them? A. We told Peres and Rabin that Israel has to speak with the Palestinians, including the PLO. We have to recognize est right to self-determination.

Q. Does the Israeli intellectual community agree that A. Yes, I think this is the general opinion of the Israeli majority of Palestinians. I cannot choose their leaders, just as they cannot choose mine. Today, the problem is not with whom Israel must speak, but what position we are discussing. The PLO, today, is becoming like the Jewish Agency, which represented the Jewish people before the creation of the state of Israel.

Q. What has been the reaction of the intellectual comminity in Haifa?

A. They have become more involved over the last three months. Their commitment takes the form of demonstrations, petitions, speeches. There are two camps: one calling for a Jordanian solution and a second calling for a Palestinian state. Both realize that Israel must give up the

Q. How have your Arab Israeli students at Haifa University reacted to the uprising? A. There are two groups — loyal Israeli Arabs who identify with Palestinians in the territories and support the uprising, and extremists who would like to see the revolt spread. The extremists talk about liberating Jaffa, Haifa and Acre. This has always been the argument of the right wing. The present situation will be a test.

Q. How have your Jewish students reacted?

A. Israeli students are moving to the right. The war in

MONDAY O&A

Lebanon polarized the Israeli public and the present situation is making the two poles more extreme. Q. What will it take to get a dialogue going between Israel and the Palestinians?

A. The solution must come from the Palestinian leadership. They must show that they are willing to negotiate on the basis of mutual agreement and accept a demilitarized state. Although Yasser Arafat has stated that he will recognize Israel if Israel recognizes the PLO, he must state it more precisely. He never said Israel has the right to exist and has its legitimacy, nor that the PLO is willing to give up the question of the return of refugees of 1948. If Arafat shows he is ready for a demilitarized state in the West Bank and Gaza that will live in peace and keep open borders with Israel, this is the first condition that the majority of the doves demand. He must calm legitimate fears in Israel.

Q. If there were a peace settlement tomorrow, what

solution would ensure coexistence? A. I am for a confederation that would include the three independent states of Israel, Palestine and Jordan, There would be a sort of common market, people would be able to travel easily, free passage of goods. There could even be dual nationality for Palestinians, if they wanted it. This is necessary, for if a state is created with a wall and no contact, the problem will start again.

Q. You said that that you don't expect a change in the Israeli government's position before elections in November. Is this why you and three other leading writers -Yehuda Amichai, Amos Elon and Amos Oz — wrote a letter last month to The New York Times asking the American Jewish community to take a stand?

A. The situation is in the hands of the Americans. America must say it is not going to let Israel keep the territories. America could have stopped the settlements 21 years ago, if it had wanted to. But it was neither for it nor against it. It didn't want to be in conflict with Israel. If the United States really wants peace, it can put pressure on Israel. It must say that it is not going to let Israel keep the

Q. Is the unrest making Israelis aware that the problem

A. For a while the Israeli public was able to block it out. There had been a detachment from the situation. During our meeting with Peres and Rabin, Rabin told me that for the first time the soldiers have realized how many people really are in the refugee camos in Gaza and the West Bank. Soldiers entering the camps were astonished to see so many people. This adds a new dimension.

Q. Do you think Israeli intellectuals could be more

A. Unlike the war in Algeria or in Vietnam, where French and American intellectuals were not threatened, we are. We have to fight all the time against the Arabs who don't want just the territories, but who want Haifa, Acre, Jaffa. We want to take a dovish stand but we do not want to commit suicide. It's very complicated. The intellectuals in Israel are very courageous. We are speaking but at the

Senators Assail Shamir For Blocking Peace Bid

By Neil A. Lewis New York Times Service

senators, including many of Israel's Frank R. Lautenberg, Democrat of staunchest supporters, have written a letter criticizing Prime Minister was provided to The New York ty, suggesting they may be obstructing efforts to reach a peace arately with Mr. Shamir and Mr. Shamir and Mr. Shamir and Mr. Yitzhak Shamir and his Likud par- Times.

The unusual public criticism of Israel was contained in a letter ad- views. Under the coalition arrangedressed to Secretary of State ment, the two sides have each occu-George P. Shultz, who returned to pied the prime minister's office at Washington Saturday after several days in the Middle East. Mr. Shultz has proposed the outlines of a plan for an interim settlement between Israel and the Palestinians.

The senators who signed the letter said they were dismayed at Mr. the concept of Israel's ceding some of the territories it occupies in exchange for peace, a cornerstone of Mr. Shultz's efforts

Although the letter also contains criticism of Arab states except for Egypt, congressional aides said it was intended principally to send a message to Mr. Shamir and his supporters in the Likud bloc.

In criticizing the Shamir position, the senators appeared to be siding with the approach of the Israeli Labor Party, the partner in Israel's coalition government. Shi-mon Peres, the Israeli foreign minister and the top Labor official in the coalition, has expressed strong interest in the Shultz approach.

The senators said they supported Mr. Shultz's latest "effort to break the dangerous Middle East stalemate, a stalemate that has led to the current cycle of violence and counterviolence." Noting that Mr. Shultz's strategy is based on United Nations Security Council Resolution 242, the senators said the resolution "can be summarized in three words: land for peace."

"Accordingly, we were dismayed to read in The New York Times of Feb. 26 that Prime Minister Shamir had said that 'this expression of

The senators said they do not expect Israel to give up all the terri-tory gained in its 1967 war with its Arab neighbors, nor does the UN resolution require Israel to do so. "On the other hand," the letter said, "peace negotiations have little chance of success if the Israeli government's position rules out territorial compromise."

The letter was circulated by Senator Carl Levin, Democrat of Michigan, and Senator Rudy Boschwitz, Republican of Minne-

Also signing the letter were such by about 200 people who have been strong supporters of Israel as Eddenied permission to leave the ward M. Kennedy, Democrat of Massachusetts; Alan Cranston, Democrat of California; Daniel

New York; Howard M. Metzen-WASHINGTON - Thirty U.S. baum, Democrat of Ohio, and

different times.

In the days before Mr. Shultz's scheduled date of Nov. 1.

Congressional aides said that arrival in Israel last month. Mr. some senators declined to sign the Sharnir said the divisions between letter, apparently because they the Likud and Labor parties on the were not inclined to go along with issue of whether to cede territory the criticism of Mr. Shamir. The for a peace agreement could threat-letter also criticized Israel's Arab Shamir's continued resistance to en the coalition. He threatened to neighbors, saying that except for call early elections, although Labor Egypt, no Arab state has been will-Party officials said it was unlikely ing to guarantee recognition and they could be held before the peace for Israel in exchange for

Senator Carl Levin

IRAN: Soviet Embassy Is Attacked

(Continued from Page 1)

sures for the protection of the embassy and other Soviet offices in (Reuters, UPI)

■ Confusion on Peace Move Earlier, Elaine Scroliono of The New York Times reported from

Washington: An unsigned statement handed privately by an Iranian diplomat to the UN Security Council last week has prompted widespread confu-

sion over whether Iran is ready to

end its war with Iraq. State Department officials and diplomats said that the statement. on an unsigned sheet of paper without a letterhead, was presented to the Security Council on Thursday

permanent representative to the United Nations. They said it stated that Iran accepted the unanimous Security Council resolution passed in July calling for a cease-fire. But the United States and other

by Mohammed Mahallati, Iran's

Western governments dismissed the move as a ploy intended to block a proposed global arms embargo against Iran, which has fought Iraq since September 1980.

In Washington, U.S. officials said they believed Iran's UN statement was an effort to sabotage a compromise plan tentatively reached by Secretary of State George P. Shultz and Foreign Minister Eduard A. Shevardnadze in

ISRAEL: Shamir Resists U.S.

(Continued from Page 1)

three men appeared before a military court in Jaffa and were accused of brutality and assault.

All three were kept in custody. A fourth soldier was released. In the incident, filmed by a U.S. camera crew and shown worldwide on television. Palestinians were shown being kicked and pounded with rocks while they crouched on the ground.

The beatings, which took place on Feb. 25 in the occupied West Bank town of Nablus, prompted fresh criticism over Israel's handling of a 12-week-old uprising during which at least 82 Palestinians have died.

In a radio interview, the chief when and as it sees fit."

army education officer. Brigadier General Nehemiah Dagan, announced the army would use videotapes, films and simulated exercises

during a month-long campaign to

better prepare soldiers to deal with

the unrest.

In northern Israel on Saturday, five persons were wounded when rockets fired from southern Lebanon hit a house.

Senior army officers said the rockets were fired by the Palestine Liberation Organization.

An army spokesman, while declining to specify whether Israel would reciprocate, said: "Our policy is that the Israeli defense forces will strike at terrorist targets where,

Police Confirm Moscow Riot but Deny Deaths

MOSCOW — Hundreds of Mos-mean Tatars."

About 250,000 Tatars were excow youths battled each other with sticks and iron bars in a street fight iled from Crimea to Siberia and arrested, according to the Moscow cusations that they collaborated - police.

The police denied rumors that 10 # Health hole be people had been killed or seriously

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injured. "No one was killed, and no one No one was killed, and no one was wounded seriously enough to require hospitalization," an official at the city Interior Ministry said

Saturday.

The official said that 18 people were arrested and charged with hooliganism after the brawl on

The incident was first reported Feb. 24 in the newspaper Vechernyaya Moskva. It said the fighting broke out between youths from the Pechatniki district in southeastern Moscow and young workers living in a dormitory belonging to a car

factory in the district.

Meanwhile, the police detained 15 Crimean Tatars on Saturday after members of the ethnic group held up a banner demanding the right to live in their homeland, a dissident said in an interview with

The Associated Press. Vladimir Riabokon, an editor of the unofficial journal Express Chroniele, said that 20 people had gathered outside the Hotel Rossiya

"Return Our Homeland to the Cri-

last month, and 18 persons were central Asia in 1944 following acwith the Nazis during World War

(Continued from Page 1)

Armenian groups and by Asian

Americans — is that the United

States would quietly reduce its in-

take of Indochinese refugees below promised levels. State Department

officials said that approach was not

feasible because there had been a

sharp increase in the flow of refu-

gees from Vietnam to Thailand. Many of the Vietnamese have rela-

U.S. officials fear the Thai gov-ernment might resume its policy of

turning away refugee boats if the

United States cut back on its com-

estimates that 100 Vietnamese ref-

ugees died earlier this year after their boats were pushed away from

the coast of Thailand.

refugees given temporary asylum in 1980s.
Thailand. The State Department The

tives in the United States.

In Stockholm, Swedish news organizations reported that two Esto-nian nationalists accused of taking part in anti-Soviet activities were expelled Saturday from the Soviet

officials who serve on the Senior

Jaion to Sweden.

Done of the two, Heiki Ahonen, Estonians, the Swedish News reportedly refused to sign a formal Agency reported. (Reuters, AP)

ibly expelled, the Stockholm-based Baltic Helsinki Group said. Mr. Ahonen and Arvo Orula were greeted Saturday at the air-

ARMENIA: U.S. Intends to Raise Immigrant Quota the department's position Wednes-day to high-ranking administration ugees.

The Soviet Armenian republic Interagency Group for Refugee Po- has been shaken by nationalist prolicy. Mr. Reagan created the group test and clashes in recent weeks. in 1983 to coordinate refugee po-The increase in Armenian refugee licy. The meeting was postponed and will probably be rescheduled applications began before those U.S. officials said the would-be

A senior State Department offirefugees had become dissatisfied cial said, "Soviet Armenian appli- with life in the Soviet Union for a cations for refugee admission to the United States have risen marked-lit. Embassy in Moscow rose to 1,400 a chance to get out at a time of improving relations with the United month in the last quarter of 1987 mitment to resettle Indochinese from about 200 a year in the mid-States.

Soviet Jews also come under the The embassy "believes that there refugee ceiling for the Soviet Union may be 80,000 Armenians wishing and Eastern Europe. The number to emigrate to the United States, of Jews allowed to leave the Soviet and that applications will remain at a high level for the foreseeable fu-highest level since 1981, according Undersecretary of State Edward ture," said the official, who has to the National Conference on Soand unfurled a banner reading J. Derwinski was to have presented access to all government informativity Jewry.

For Liberty In Religion

Czechs Call

PRAGUE - Hundreds of Czechoslovaks chanted demands for religious freedom on Sunday after about 10,000 people joined in one of the largest Roman Catholic Masses celebrated in Prague since Communist rule began 40 years

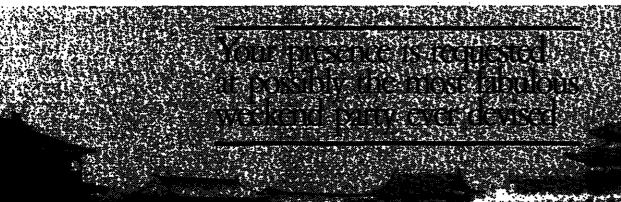
Following the Mass, more than 1,000 people gathered outside the palace of Roman Catholic primate. territory for peace is not accepted Cardinal Frantisek Tomasek. Cardinal Tomasek had issued a

appeal for Czechoslovaks from all over the country to come to the service in St. Vitus Cathedral honoring the Blessed Agnes of Bohemia, a 13th century princess who renounced ber title to found a convent and hospice.

The primate, 88, has urged his

countrymen to sign a 31-point petition demanding increased opportu-nities for religious education. ■ East Berlin Arrests

East Berlin security officials arrested several activists on Sunday sota. following a church service attended country, witnesses told The Associ-



ETURN OF MARCO POLO ING June, 1988

Your ten-day journey will include these weekend events:

3 JUNE A private visit to the Summer Palace with a gondola trip on Lake Kumming to the Isle of Dragons for a luncheon served in the style of the Empress Cixi and a performance by the best singers from the Beijing Opera.

A Venetian masked ball and fireworks display in the pavilions of the Lake of Long Maxim's. Tan Hu with the orchestra "I SOLISTI VENETI".

pagne reception at the Great Wall of Sotheby's - of specially designed organized by Maxim's of Paris. Names of participants will be engraved on plinths at the base of the Wall, after a picnic huncheon sponsored by Petrossian.

A brilliant reception at the Great Hall of the People, featuring performances by world-renowned

Paolo Conte, Mireille Mathieu,

As the high point of a ten-day journey to historical China, three days of festivities to benefit the restoration and preservation of two of mankinds greatest achievements: the City of Venice and the Great Wall of China. Proceeds to be distributed under the control of UNESCO.

Teresa Berganza, Montserrat Čaballé, Mady Mesple, Maia Plissetskaia, Manuel Legns and Sylvie Guillem accompanied by the Beijing National Orchestra, followed by an all-night surprise cabaret party organized by

5 JUNE A banquet in the Forbidden City, together with an ■ 4 JUNE An al fresa cham- arr auction — under the direction works by such famous artists as:

Arman, Burent, Jenkins, Sol Lewitt, Cesar, Stark, Erro, Keith Haring, J.P. Raynaud, Zao Wou Ki, Walter Dahn, Vasarely.

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Cutting Off the Contras

Blame the Republicans

The vote Thursday in the House of Representatives against all further U.S. aid to the Nicaraguan rebels was a mistake. House Speaker Jim Wright's plan for nonmilitary funds would have kept the contras afloat while supporting the Central American peace talks. But the Reagan administration and Republican legislators seemed more interested in gaining a campaign issue against the Democrats than in serious negotiations or helping the contras.

As a contra leader told The New York Times, the Democrats' bill is "better than leaving us hanging." Yet earlier last week. The Christian Science Monitor reported that administration officials were warning contra leaders against backing the Wright plan.

It is as if the president and Elliott Abrams. his State Department chief for Latin American affairs, were willing to perch like vultures, waiting for the negotiations to fall apart. They could swoop down, claw at the Democrats for the failure and intimidate Congress into approving new contra military aid. The administration has not lifted a finger

to help the talks initiated by President Öscar Arias Sanchez of Costa Rica. Its Central American clients — the contras, Honduras, Guatemala and El Salvador — either have ignored their obligations under the Arias plan or taken minimal steps to comply.

No wonder Democratic liberals and modcrates wanted to end all contra aid. Even so. all but 15 of them swallowed hard and backed Mr. Wright's \$30 million package. It would have provided food, medical supplies, clothing and the like for the contras. The

Blame the Democrats

The House Democrats looked foolish on the contra vote. Too cleverly, the leadership had devised a two-part procedure. In the first part, the Democrats were to take a symbolic stand against the president's request; that went off fine. In the second part, the Democrats were supposed to pass their own aid bill, one that would bar military aid but provide humanitarian aid in a form that would spare Democrats the charge that they were pulling the plug on the contras. Yet Speaker Jim Wright and his colleagues failed to gather enough Democratic votes to carry their own proposal: Some Democrats would not vote for aid of any kind, and others felt, as did many Republicans, that the Demo-cratic proposal was too flabby. The leader-ship was left crying that too few Republicans had voted for its proposal.

Do the House Democrats - who are, keep in mind, in the majority - reflect the balance of forces in the party as a whole? If so, the party is going to have a hard time making a case that it is fit for national leadership, at least on national security issues. In the House, the party's conservative wing is in the minority, and its liberal wing has just given the back of its hand to the

Democrats who voted "yes" surely did so for political protection. No one wants to be blamed for severing the financial artery to the contras. But the Wright package also would have given Central American negotia-

tors continuing leverage on the Sandinists. Republican explanations of their opposi-tion to the Wright plan make little sense. They charge Mr. Wright with having rigged the legislative machinery to prevent a fair vote on their plan. True, but their approach was hardly profoundly different from his:

 Their plan would have allowed delivery of military supplies in the pipeline; the Democrats would have stopped further deliveries. But the contras already have enough to last for months.

 Republicans wanted the CIA to deliver the nonlethal aid, while Democrats insisted on the Defense Department doing so. The Republicans were probably right to want to keep the U.S. military out of the picture,

but this was hardly a critical issue.

• The Republicans demanded a guaranteed early vote on new military aid if the negotiations faltered. The Wright plan called on the Intelligence Committee to sort out responsibility for any breakdown, be-fore further action in the House.

Was the Democrats' approach so flawed that no contra aid was preferable? Hardly. There is talk now among congressional moderates about putting together a new contra aid proposal. That is fine to keep in the background: it gives the Sandinists something to think about. But the administration needs to be thinking, too, about trying seriously to salvage the negotiations. — THE NEW YORK TIMES.

part of the party that characterizes itself as moderate. On one of the leading issues of

the day, the Democrats are tied in knots. Mr. Reagan said he felt "very happy" about the House vote, calculating that it lets him return with an aid request at least as strong as the one that Democrats refused to allow on the floor. But nobody should feel happy about the vote. The issue is close and divisive, and the atmosphere is increasingly partisan. It is not necessarily to Mr. Reagan's advantage that the House leadership, having staked out an ambitious claim to share policy direction with the executive branch, is having trouble controlling its troops.

Still, a respectable way out may remain. Let us assume that, for different reasons, the House leadership does not want to abandon the contras at a time when their transition from a military to a political role hangs in the balance. If the leadership does see reason to try to hold the rebel force intact a while longer, it could shape a proposal that would pick up sufficient votes to carry but that would remain very different from the official Republican alternative. The question is whether the leadership is willing to incur the political pain that this necessarily would entail.

- THE WASHINGTON POST.

Made for Terrorists

Last week, the National Rifle Association took a small step forward and the Justice Department took a big step backward. At issue was proposed legislation to prohibit the manufacture, sale or import of plastic guns — lethal weapons that do not show up on metal detectors at airports and other security checkpoints. These guns are not yet available, but U.S. manufacturers are developing them, and they could reach the market within the year. There is only one logical reason for producing a nonmetal gun: so that a lethal weapon can be concealed, brought into a place where elaborate systems have been set up to keep guns out, and used to threaten or kill innocent people. It is tailor-made for terrorists,

The National Rifle Association has wrongheadedly fought all attempts to ban these handguns. It is hard to fathom what interest the lobbying group was protecting by taking this stand, But finally, NRA leaders appear to have sensed the public reaction to this pigheaded position - particularly the vigorous protests of the nation's police - and they have conceded that some kind of bill might be acceptable. Senator James McClure of Idaho, who is a leading NRA supporter, has introduced legislation

to ban plastic guns that do not have enough metal in them to be detected when security machines are set at their highest level.

Proponents of effective regulation say the McClure bill will not work. If metal detectors are set at maximum levels, they will pick up all sorts of material, like dental fillings, that poses no threat to anyone. Ninety percent of airport passengers, they predict, will have to be searched, and chaos and long waits will result. A preferable bill would ban guns containing less than 8.5 ounces (250 grams) of metal. Because of improvements in detector technology, that probably can be reduced to 4 ounces.

Meanwhile, the Justice Department. which originally had supported the stronger bill, has weighed in on the side of the NRA. praising the McClure proposal as "excel-lent." The department, which has primary responsibility for combating terrorism in the United States and for working with local law enforcement agencies, should, of course, be pushing from the other direction, for tougher controls and a hard line on airport security. But Edwin Meese's Justice Department is once again turning up at the

wrong end of a Justice Department issue. - THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Comment

NATO: A Middle Course

[Chancellor Helmut] Kohl followed a middle course in Brussels. He didn't let himself be taken in tow by those German politicians who have been wallowing in selfpity since the medium-range missiles in Europe were negotiated away. These men no longer think in terms of deterrence but of nuclear apocalypse. They wail about the Federal Republic being "singularized," as if the whole world had deserted it.

Yet anyone who knows NATO knows that no country can be "singularized" under its deterrence system; they can only isolate themselves. Mr. Kohl realized that he had to avoid this dangerous course. Anyone who now gives up his weapons, out of panic, without a solid notion of future European security, is acting recklessly.

At a time when Moscow seems for the first time to be accepting Western theories of deterrence, panic-mongers in Germany are pressing for unilateral nuclear disarma-

ment. Others, in no less a frenzy, press for nuclear modernization — no Mr. Kohl played it right in Brussels, In so doing, he gained time for reflection and careful consideration of costs.

- Gerd Schmückle, deputy to the NATO supreme commander from 1978 to 1980, writing in Abendzeitung of Munich.

The NATO summit achieved its main

objective, reaffirming the alliance's fundamental political solidarity and resolve to maintain its defenses at a sufficiently credible level to deter any possible aggressor. [But] disagreements over the modernization of short-range nuclear weapons in Europe have not been dissipated. In the interest of unity, the wording of the final communique on this subject was imprecise enough for everyone. These differences of view are not satisfactory. The defense and foreign ministers will have to clear up the confusion.

- The Financial Times (London).

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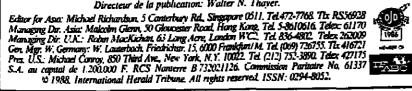
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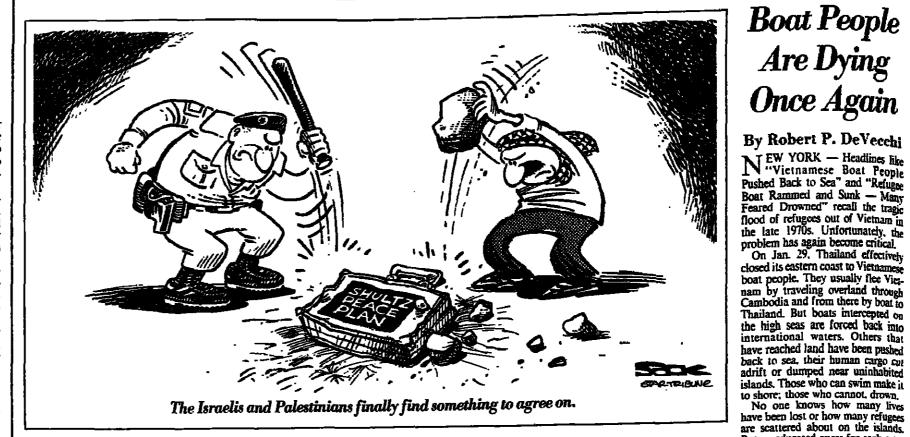
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But an educated guess for each cate-gory would be in the thousands. In the last year, the number of Vietnam-ese refugees seeking freedom in Thai-NATO: Beneath All the Platitudes Lies a Solid Base land has increased dramatically. In 1986, the total was 3,386; a year later,

By Flora Lewis

BRUSSELS — Euphemisms and platitudes suitable for sampler embroidery have so overcome NATO discourse that the straight message scarcely gets through.

Interest at the alliance summit

meeting last week focused on a compromise that substitutes the phrases up to date" and "where necessary" for "modernization" of short-range nuclear weapons after medium-range missiles are withdrawn under the INF Treaty. "Modernize" is a euphemism that

means making new and supposedly better weapons. The West Germans oppose any commitment at this stage of uncertainty on where arms control and East-West relations are going. Bonn is mesmerized by a euphe-

mism of its own, "singularity," by which it means being exposed to a greater nuclear risk than its allies. This is asserted on the grounds that if short-range atomic blasts were launched by East or West, most of them would land in Germany. Of course, Germany, at the center of the central front, is most exposed to any possible war in Europe, and all the allies, indeed all

nations, face nuclear danger.
Fearful of being caught on the wrong side of what Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain unfortu-

nately called a nuclear "firebreak," the nuclear missiles, the point was to Germans seek "risk-sharing," another euphemism meaning they do not like being up front. But risk-sharing is what the alliance is all about, despite the unavoidable facts of geography.

Because these fuzzy words cover unresolved arguments on how alli-ance strategy should evolve in chang-ing circumstances, the press zeroed in on them at the summit meeting. And that mattered because the real purpose of the meeting was not to reach new decisions but to make a public demonstration of allied agreement on some immediate, crucial points.

One was to show Moscow that President Reagan will speak with alliance support when he visits General Secretary Gorbachev. For all their bickering, Europe and the United States remain fully committed to their mutual defense pact.

their mutual defense pact.

The allies also sought to impress on Mr. Reagan that he must keep their views in mind when dealing with Moscow, and not get swept away by personal visions. "No more Reykjavik surprises" was the clear demand.

For the U.S. Senate, as it considers the reactive alimination medium-range. the treaty eliminating medium-range

show what a blow to the alliance would result from a failure to ratify without encumbering amendments.

In effect, the meeting did what it set

out to do. There was no drama. Mr. Reagan read, hoarsely, a flat little homily on the virtues of unity, then smiled and disappeared. Mrs. Thatcher lectured resoundingly on the need to keep up defenses even while encour-aging Mr. Gorbachev to go on reform-ing and opening his country.

There are differences of emphasis

on how to read and react to Mr. Gorbachev's Soviet Union. But even the most skeptical no longer deny that he is seeking substantial change; even the most optimistic do not pretend they can foresee what will come of it. There is agreement that remarkable new opportunities may be appearing, and that it is too soon to be sure how to pursue them in safety.

The sense of disappointment at

what seemed showcase diplomacy in Brussels came mainly because of the burgeoning debate on whither NATO, There is no new strategy to take account of shifting winds and there has been much talk about the

need to plan for what they may bring. But the alliance is not ready for that. It may be just as well to wait for a new U.S. administration, a new treaty halving Soviet and American arsenals of intercontinental missiles, and at least a chance to test the prospects for conventional arms cuts in Europe.

Boat People

Are Dying Once Again

By Robert P. DeVecchi

N EW YORK — Headlines like
N "Vietnamese Boat People
Pushed Back to Sea" and "Refugee

boat people. They usually flee Viernam by traveling overland through Cambodia and from there by boat to

Thailand. But boats intercepted on

the high seas are forced back into

international waters. Others that

have reached land have been pushed

back to sea, their human cargo cut

islands. Those who can swim make it

that figure had jumped to 11,195.

The Thai government has borne the brant of the Indochinese refugee flow since 1975. Meanwhile, the commitment by Western countries to admit and resettle the refugees has

dwindled. Rumors have been circu-

lating that many thousands more ref-ugees are in Cambodia, planning to

make the perilous journey.

The Thai response has been harsh;

Interdict the boats, push back the ref-

ugees, seal the coastline, keep them out at all costs, send a stern warning to

The causes of this tragedy lie squarely in Vietnam. Twelve years

after hostilities ended in that devas-tated land, thousands of Vietnamese

continue to risk their lives for free-

dom. Until the Vietnamese authori-

ties are willing or able to improve

conditions in their homeland, refu-

gees will seek any means to escape.

gees - from Vietnam through Viet-

namese-occupied Cambodia and on

to Thailand — undoubtedly operates at least with the tacit knowledge

of Vietnamese officials. Trade in ref-

ugees and remittances to relatives of

those refugees who have made it to the West are among Vietnam's chief sources of hard currency.

The free world should condemn Thailand's harsh actions. But con-demnation is the easy part. More dif-ficult is the search for ways to re-

spond to this problem without

further loss of life.

The South China Sea is already the graveyard of countless thou-

sands of Vietnamese refugees, whose bleached bones litter the sea

bed along with the hulls of their

flimsy boats. For them, condemna-tion is too late. For the living, there

Several elements should be part of

any coordinated response: an imme-

diate halt to all interdictions at sea: an emergency operation to bring

food, water, medicine and clothing

for refugees on isolated islands and

beaches off the Thai coast: establish-

ment of a refugee camp or holding center in Thailand, under the auspic-

es of the United Nations High Com-

missioner for Refugees, and an ur-

gent appeal to Hanoi to cease its

direct or indirect participation in hu-

man trafficking and to work toward

creating a society in which its citizens

Consultations should begin among

the members of the Association of

South East Asian Nations to contin-

ne providing first asylum to these

refugees. The major resettlement

countries - the United States, Cana-

da, Australia, France, Britain -

should agree upon a coordinated ap-

to do so openly and without risk. This year, America will accept up to 8,500 refugees directly from Vietnam

under the Orderly Departure Program. Meantime, the U.S. Embassy in Bangkok, where the program is ad-

ministered, has on file the names of

more than 500,000 potential appli-cants. It would take more than 60

years at present rates to resettle them

civilized people everywhere must make an urgent plea to Thai officials:

Before any other steps are taken.

would be willing to live.

must be a creative response.

This organized movement of refu-

those who plan to follow.

adrift or dumped near uninha

A 16-nation alliance of democratic states, all with domestic politics to think of, moves ponderously. A fair-weather challenge ahead may be the most difficult NATO has yet faced. Displaying a solid base to start from is helpful even though issues looming on the horizon have yet to be tackled.

A certain consolidation that emerged in Brussels has been overlooked. It was a revival of the old Kennedy language about "the Europe-an pillar of the alliance," underscored by the presence of both the president and the prime minister of France. That does not mean France is about to reintegrate its forces, but it does reflect that strains between the concepts of "Atlantic" and "European" defense have waned. It is a reassertion that they are complementary, not contradictory.

Under the eye-glazing platitudes,
NATO is holding firm. Predictions of

decay are vastly premature.

The New York Times.

At the Vienna Talks, Waiting for Glasnost to Arrive

VIENNA — The Helsinki process lives on in Vienna, where after more than a year of talks, delegates of 35 nations are beginning to make real, if modest, progress. And yet still we argue over where we are headed — over the mission of this entity known as the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

Is it the task of the CSCE process, some delegates here have asked, to change political realities? A Soviet delegate argued that we should be recognizing and recording political realities, not changing them. Several Western delegates, myself included, contended that political realities were precisely what we should be trying to change. The resolution of that debate may determine whether the meeting here ends successfully.

Of course, all our governments must recognize political realities. Nobody here can change geography and the necessities it imposes on states. Nobody is actively seeking to change national frontiers. Nor is anybody trying to undermine the

political system of any participating state. But in my view, the value of the CSCE lies in contributing to constructive change, not blocking it. In its 12-year life the Helsinki process has been dynamic, not static. It has sought to narrow the gap between written commitments and the observance of those commitments. It has widened the possibilities for far-reaching new obligations on human rights. It has initiated a Europewide approach to conventional security issues. The challenge at Vienna is to advance the Helsinki process.

To this end, better compliance is needed with the obligations undertaken at Helsinki and Madrid. Since the Vienna meeting began in November 1986, there has been progress. East of Vienna

By Warren Zimmermann The writer is chief U.S. representative to the Vienna follow-up meeting of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

we have seen releases of political prisoners, some relaxation of emigration and travel controls, a greater tolerance of broadcasts and information from abroad, and a more open environment for political, cultural and historical debate. We have even heard a promise from Mikhail Gorbachev to eradicate a "political reality" that has darkened

The East hints at flexibility on human rights. Now it must act.

both the Madrid and Vienna CSCE meetings the occupation of Afghanistan by the Soviet army.

Another necessity will be a final Vienna document that goes beyond the achievements of Helsinki and Madrid. Western, nonaligned and even some Eastern countries agree on this. With fresh winds blowing from the East, breakthroughs should be possible on important subjects like the freedoms of movement and of religion, protection of Helsinki monitors, rights of minorities, encouragement of human contacts and freedom of information. Unfortunately, this has not happened.

Instead, we hear from the Soviet Union and others that basic human rights must be limited by national legislation to protect national security, order, health and morals. For these countries, the "political reality" is the limitation of the right, not the right itself — a view that must be abandoned. It is fair to ask whether the U.S. government is also ready to change political realities in a constructive direction. My answer is yes. While we believe ourselves to be in compliance with our Helsinki and Madrid obligations, we take seriously charges to the contrary; we investigate and, where necessary, we correct. We are ready to assume significant new textual obligations and to launch major new activities in many areas.

We are prepared to raise the ecor of CSCE, provided that others do not ask us to do what they would never do themselves — transfer militarily valuable technology across the East-West divide. And we are working to bring to the CSCE process the most important conventional security content it has ever had. Conclusion of the Vienna meeting will open the way to twin negotia-tions on conventional stability and on confidenceand security-building measures - in effect, a new beginning on conventional arms control.

What is still missing in Vienna is the appearance of glasnost and new thinking in the approach of the Soviet delegation and of some of its allies. We

A German-language version of this article appears in today's issue of Die Presse in Vienna.

are beginning to hear hints of greater flexibility from the East, but they have yet to be embodied in specific commitments for a final document. Old

litical realities that do not serve the spirit of Helsinki have not yet given way to new political realities that do. Until they do give way, the Vienna meeting will not be able to make the contribution to military security and human rights which people in both East and West expect of it.

proach, giving priority to those refugees who have been in camps the longest. Finally, Vietnam should expand existing programs that permit those who wish to leave the country

Incident in the Black Sea: Who Sent the U.S. Warships?

WASHINGTON — What were two U.S. warships doing in the Black Sea last month? And who sent them there, at a time when their mission risked explosive political damage to Soviet-American relations? I don't know the answers to these

questions. But from my years in the U.S. navy handling similar missions. I am certain that an elaborate chain of command was involved, and that the decision to approve such a provocative mission was not taken lightly — and probably was made at the highest levels of the U.S. government.

Much more than the safety of 700 American sailors hung on the outcome of this dangerous encounter. If the ensuing collisions with Soviet warships had resulted in a nuclear incident or the death or serious injury of crew members aboard the Yorktown and the Caron. U.S.-Soviet relations would have taken a sharp change of course. The INF Treaty, now facing a difficult passage through the U.S. Senate, might have been the first casualty.

Why, then, were U.S. ships engaged in this risky penetration of Soviet territorial limits at such a sensitive time in U.S. Soviet relations? The easy answer, given by the Reagan administration, was that the ships were engaged in a routine demonstration of the legal right of "innocent passage" through Soviet waters. This

facile response falls short of the truth. U.S. warships do routinely (two or three times a year) exercise in the Black Sea to demonstrate U.S. rights under the Montreux Convention of 1936. In one sense this is an unnecessary demonstration. No one denies U.S. rights under the convention, nor has Moscow made any protest concerning American use of international waters there. The missions provide an By Eugene J. Carroll Jr.

Black Sea fleet operations and to collect intelligence while Soviet air and naval units are tracking U.S. activities. U.S. ships had, until recently, been under orders in the Black Sea to remain at least 12 miles (20 kilometers) from the coastlines of all littoral states. The first recorded instance of a change in this practice occurred in March 1986, when the same two U.S. ships— the Yorktown and the Caron—entered Soviet waters, at a time when Mikhail Gorbachev reportedly was in

residence on the Crimean coast.
Soviet officials reacted with rage. They charged that such U.S. saberrattling was incompatible with recent efforts to improve U.S.-Soviet relations. Significantly, they gave clear warning that any future incursion into Soviet territorial waters would not go unpunished. Neither the Pentagon nor the White House could have considered a decision to repeat the act in 1988 to be "routine."

The claim of innocent passage is not consistent with the circumstances or the purpose of the mission on Feb. 12. Innocent passage requires, among other things, that the route be along a normally traveled sea lane routinely used for safe and efficient navigation. Moreover, the warships had conspicuous features that were readily identifiable as part of intelligence-col-

lection systems. The United States itself has consistently taken the position that intelligence collection within 12 United States argued that the North Koreans committed a crime in 1968 the 12-mile limit, although capture in-

opportunity to observe some Soviet side 12 miles would have been legal.

This U.S. position was reflected later in the 1982 Law of the Sea Treaty. So the administration's explanation of why U.S. warships entered Soviet waters amounts to a cover story, one that raises important questions: Who authorized the mission? Was it a group of insensitive military authorities who simply laid on a risky adventure without consideration for the consequences because they wanted to show Ivan who is boss?

Not at all. In the normal course of events Black Sea mission plans are developed in the U.S. Naval Headquarters in London. They are submitted to the commander of U.S. forces in Europe, at his Stuttgart headquarters, for review. If approved, they are forwarded to the joint chiefs of staff in the Pentagon. Only after approval by the joint chiefs are they sent to the White House for final authority. This elaborate process proves that no hotblooded cold warrior decided on his

own to test Soviet mettle on Feb. 12. Someplace in the White House in January, a small group met to consider the Black Sea plan, along with plans for other sensitive military operations. This group meets regularly to assess the competing interests of the CIA, the State and Defense departments, and other agencies. Given the many viewpoints represented, the INF Treaty surely was a factor in the

review of the Black Sea mission. It is unlikely that anybody short of miles of a foreign coast is not permit-ted. In the case of the Pueblo, the sion; too much was at stake. But if such decisions are still being made without the president's knowledge, even after when they captured that ship outside the Iran-contra affair, that may be

ruestions: Who made the final decision to produce a showdown in Soviet territorial waters? Did the president know and approve? Was he willing to ecopardize the INF Treaty and obstruct progress with the Soviet Union? Answers to these questions will tell us much about who is really in charge of the policy of the United States.

The writer is a retired U.S. navy rear admiral and deputy director of the Cen-ter for Defense Information. He contributed this to The Washington Post.

Don't let them drown.

The writer is executive director of the International Rescue Commit-The New York Times.

100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1888: Alpine Tragedy

VIENNA — An Alpine tragedy is reported from the Schafberg, in Upper Austria, at the summit of which, three thousand and ninety-five metres above the level of the sea, two servants were left in charge of an empty hotel. Eight days ago three flags were seen to be hoisted on the hotel as a signal for help, but nobody attempted the ascent and the men were left to their fate. Two days ago a black flag was hoisted. Much indignation is expressed at the cowardice of the local Alpine clubs.

1913: Romanoff's 300th

ST. PETERSBURG — A salute of 21 guns this morning [March 6] from the walls of the fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul announced the beginning of today's ceremonies in connection with the Romanoff Tercentenary. When the Imperial procession set out from the Winter Palace for the Kazan Cathedral a storm of cheers broke out

from the waiting crowds and the demonstration was continued until the members of the imperial family entered the cathedral. The prayers for the Imperial family were followed by the firing of an artillery salute and the ringing of bells. The imperial family returned to the Winter Palace amid renewed cheers. The whole city is decorated, and the streets are thronged with holiday-makers.

1938: Franco Loses Ship

BARCELONA - General Francisco Franco's crack cruiser Baleares was sinking in flames tonight [March 6] 70 miles off Cape Palos after it had been struck just before dawn by tor-pedoes from loyalist vessels. More than 100 of the crew of 765 were rescued by the British cruisers Kempenfelt and Boreas as the 10,000-ton cruiser wallowed hopelessly, practically broken in two. Don Indalecio Prieto, loyalist War Minister, said that the battle marked the beginning of a naval war against Franco.

By Robert P. Del's NEW YORK Heads Vietzamese Bou Pushed Back to See-Boat Rammed and Sun Feared Driverge

On Jan. 297 aleseed at a catalogy the high saw are back to sea the

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Seven Hundred Splendid Islands

here is a breed of continent-bound person. who longs for an island. A Ball Hai, og, in this case an Eleuthera, a strip of pineapple covered land in The Bahamas, 100 miles long and two miles wide, that is named for the Greek god of freedom

Since October 12, 1492, when Christopher Columbus made his first great leap for mankind by setting foot on San Salvador, one of the 700 islands of this archipelagic nation of The Bahamas, island aficionados have been discovering their own special islands of The Bahamas.

These aficionados of travel are in perpetual pursuit of that one moment of perfection in that one incomparable spot, on that one island, that one time of day when colors slip by micro-second to new hues like an impressionist painting in motion; that sunrise when, like a Hindu at ablutions, you are finally alone with the universe.

This island, like any number of the 24 inhabited and 680 uninhabited islands of The Bahamas, is just such a precious place in time, and it is so not merely because of its thrilling beauty and sense of remoteness. It is also very special because it is part of a country and culture that has made a high art out of extending hospitality to the three million world weary travelers who come here for rejuvenation every year.

This particular island, Eleuthera, was settled in fact by American colonial loyalists to the English crown who were fleeing reprisals after the American revolution. Their settlements are the oldest in The Bahamas, and they are still almost entirely populated by the descendants of the original families...the Pinders and the Alburys and the Bethels and the Lowes. They built towns in Eleuthera and other islands, on Spanish Wells and Harbor Island, in Marsh Harbor on Abaco and on Green Turtle Cay, that are towns of pastel shingle houses, white picket fences, simple country churches and harbors from which the old shipwrights supplied a good portion of the United States' schooners in the 19th century.

It has taken several days to arrive at this little outpost of history. Like most of the Cays that dot the 100,000 sq. miles of The Bahamas, it is a part of The Bahamas only a fraction of tourists see.

The large majority of visitors spend their entire vacation in Nassau. Pumping over \$1 billion into the thriving economy, they have made The Bahamas the number one tourist destination in the Caribbean. They come to Nassau for the sophistication of elegant resorts, tantalizing shopping, unique cuisine in glamorous restaurants, casinos, discos, sports; indeed, a resplendent cornucopia of activity and pleasure

NASSAU

There are numerous direct flights to Nassau from Europe and North America. From Miami, the major gateway to the Caribbean, several airlines, including Bahamasair, fly each day to several of the islands-to Nassau, Freeport, Bimini, Eleuthera, Abaco, Andros, Exuma - but most adventuresome and the quickest way to feel whisked into the realm of island sensibilities (a two-week mail boat excursion aside), is to board Chalk's Seaplane from a little airport shed in the mammoth Port of Miami. The 25 passenger seaplane takes off for Nassau like a flock of Siberian geese, splashed by a torrent of water to hover for Christopher Columbus' description of the hundreds of miles of transparent water and reefs from which The Bahamas derives its name. One's impressions of Nassau are in some ways

a result of the particular hotel one happens to choose. Here tourism is big business and this is reflected in the megahotel resorts that cater to the influx of pleasure seekers. It is significant to realize that the annual number of tourists to The Bahamas is 12 times greater than the 250,000 population and that 6 out of every ten jobs are related to tourism.

At the same time, this is an architecturally exquisite, highly historical capital city that also spends much of its workaday energy in the offshore banking industry. Downtown Nassau bustles away quite apart from the almost mind boggling dimensions of the tourist phenomenon. Also this is a port city where enormous cruise ships float in the harbor like bloated gulls, and all manner of fishing boats and freighters disgorge the food and products that must be imported to feed the visitor swollen population.

The most Bahamian Hotel, and thus a favorite of cognoscenti, is the pink hued Royal Bahamian. Full of architectural references to stately Georgian plantation houses, the Royal Bahamian, which is owned by the Government and managed by the Texas based Wyndham Hotels, is everything one can ask for in pampering and luxury.

The hotel is built around two courtyards full of tropical plants and a marble fountain. Beyond the archways several villa type accommodations. some with private pools, patios and balconies, increase the hotel's sense of intimacy and privacy. High tea is served every afternoon in the residents' lounge which occupies the spacious ground floor of the manor house; fashion shows and exotic drinks are served up poolside; excursion picnics to a small offshore cay begin every day from the wide private beach; excellent tennis instruction is offered by George McPhee, the resident pro, and every whim is satisfied by the ever present concierge who takes on the importance of a personal secretary at her busy little desk in the intimate entrance foyer.

This is the kind of hotel where guests dress for the evening to dine at the numerous haute cuisine restaurants of Nassau including the Royal Bahamian's own Baccarat. It is a hotel full of a sense of exclusivity yet full of guests that seem to be busy from morning to next morning, whether at the health spa, lazing at the beach or very likely down the road by limousine or shuttle bus to the superlative pleasure palace, the Cable Beach Resort and Casino, also managed by Wyndham.

To lovers of modern efficiency, the Cable Beach Hotel is that rare find: a huge resort that has still managed to preserve an intimate relationship with its exquisite natural surroundings. Sky and water pour into the Cable Beach at every angle of

its totally glass lobby, rooms, restaurants, gardens, pool and patio. Each room seems a private introduction to the elements with its miraculously skillful architecture allowing unobstructed views everywhere. This is a hotel whose management spends \$1.1 million a year just making repairs. The constant shining, polishing, refurbishing of carpets and wallpaper all contribute to a brandnew, just opened feeling.

As if it were not enough to have 700 rooms including 32 ultra luxurious suites, three pools attached to a winding swimmable fresh-water lagoon, four restaurants, a staff that is told that like to be coddled* 10 lighte

House restaurant which joins Nassau's handful of truly top rated dining establishments. Most impressive is the chef who most recently presided over Grosvenor House in London, and the restaurant manager who once worked for Lord Forte as his personal assistant.

DINING

Frilsham House still has a way to go to rival some of Nassau's well established restaurants, the crowning glory of which is the Graveliff. Housed in a manorhouse, the Graycliff is a member of "Relais et Chatteaux" courts, a sports center with racquetball, squash, spot of the Duke and Duchess of Windsor when

nautilus, aerobics, an 18 hole golf course that is framed by the U.S. Ambassador's Georgian residence, and water sports that include catamarans, parasailing (that is, flying behind a speedboat in a parachute harness), waterbikes, jet skis, banana boats, tubies, sunfish, windsurfing and snorkeling...the Cable Beach Hotel, which stands at the helm of the three mile long strip of Cable Beach resort hotels, also boasts the Cable Beach Casino which has 10,000 feet of gaming tables.

Adjacent to the Casino, The Crystal Palace, the largest, most expensive resort in the Caribbean. is under construction and its first of three towers will be open by December 1988. Everything one can say about the Cable Beach appears to be reincarnated in the Crystal Palace, where even the beach will be widened by 100 feet to accommodate the increase in pleasure seekers.

Beyond the Cable Beach Hotel and Crystal Palace some of the older, most traditional and well loved Nassau hotels have had refurbishings in the last two or three years and are proud players in the increasingly popular Cable Beach area. In particular, the Nassau Beach Hotel, owned and managed by Trusthouse Forte, is a favorite with Europeans and tries to maintain a Mediterranean ambiance, with two elegant restaurants and a hot disco where a native band plays the most sensuous reggae and calypso. The 28 suites, and especially the two penthouse suites, are a great attraction to corporate executive meetings.

The newest addition to the Nassau Beach Hotel, however, will probably become its most renowed. That is the newly opened Frilsham



he was Governor of The Bahamas shortly after his abdication, the Graycliff is also in a gracious homelike setting, with antique filled salons where guests sip pre-dinner flutes of champagne or retire for a digestif with the very friendly owners.

But nothing superlative would be said about the Graycliff if the cuising were not as fine as any found in the Caribbean and well beyond. Such specialties as grouper en papillote are as delicate as ever a dish of fresh poached seafood was meant

to be, with a profusion of julienned vegetables perfuming the table as the paper cocoon is slit to reveal its sensuous offering. The wine list is extensive and contains many rare treasures as well as a thoughtful selection of the most dazzling new labels from California.

Several other restaurants in manor houses set the style for Nassau dining. The Buena Vista is similar to the Graveliff, without its sense of history and established grace, while the Sun And...is a newer version with dining on its open air patio. The Café Martinique on Paradise Island is ultra formal with white-gloved waiters in persistent nursuit of every little whim, particularly the piec de resistance dessert souffle which you must order before hors d'oeuvres so that it can be specifically and lovingly prepared.

No visit to Nassau should omit a sampling of native Bahamian food. By and large Bahamian food will and should always include conch. There is spicy conch chowder, crisp marinated conch salad, cracked conch, conch fritters and probably a lot of conch dishes still to be discovered. The second big find is grouper, a meaty, bright white



fish that is always sweet and incredibly fresh, as grouper is caught and bought at market on a daily basis. Grilled grouper is so fine, it needs nothing but itself.

Particularly wonderful are the fish consumed at a "typical" Bahamian breakfast. They include boil fish and stew fish. This is a sweet white jack fish" simmered and served in a subtly aromatic broth and accompanied by johnny cakes (a bread as sweet as cake) or rice and peas, the true Bahamian staple.

Restaurants that serve Bahamian food abound in Nassau, and even more so on the Family Islands. An especially delightful spot is Captain Nemo's, set at the breeze blown edge of a wharf in Nassau's harbor. Favored by local businessmen and tourists alike, Captain Nemo's regularly presents stew fish, boiled fish, cracked conch as well as interesting specialties.

PARADISE ISLAND

Across a well trafficked bridge from Nassau is the tiny cay of mammoth resorts, known since its rechristening in 1959 as Paradise Island. Paradise Island is a phenomenon in tourism annals. Although there are a handful of lavish private homes, this is really vacation land, built exclusively for pleasure. The center of the island is dominated by the towers of the hotels of Resorts International's Britannia and Paradise Towers as well as the Sheraton Grand, Holiday Inn and Loews Harbor Cove. Together these multistoried structures represent over 4000 rooms, but unlike Waikiki or other so-called tourist strips, Paradise Island retains its rustic feeling, and everywhere vast vistas of water dominate every activity and thought.

Indeed, two of the most elegant hotels anywhere in The Bahamas lie on either end of Paradise Island, covering hundreds of lush, garden filled acres. These are the very exclusive Ocean Club and the beautiful Club Med.

At the Ocean Club every little detail is exquisite. Housed in a Georgian style structure, the large rooms face gardens and lawns that meander luxuriously down to a three mile stretch of sparsely populated beach. The setting is peaked by a 14th century stone cloister imported by the Ocean Club's founder, Huntington Hartford. Close by is the golf course with its famous hole 16 that abuts the sea.

If the Ocean Club epitomizes quiet gentility, the Club Med, in even more astonishingly beautiful gardens at the other end of Paradise Island, is an enclave of ecstatically energetic activity. Like the Ocean Club, these grounds and the original house once belonged to a Nassau luminary, in this case a Canadian who imported fountains and sculpture that still adorn the gardens and pool area. With 25 tennis courts, Club Med is also a renowned tennis clinic.

No matter where one stays in Nassau (or adjacent Paradise Island), the city of Nassau has many pleasures to lure vacationers away from the water sports and casinos of the resorts.

Most of all, what attracts sun worshippers downtown is shopping. Pivotal is the strawmarket where scores of aproned Bahamian women sit weaving and hawking their baskets, bracelets, and straw souvenirs. This bit of local life preserved out of time is intriguing to wander in, but the exciting buys are further along Bay Street. From the jewelry at Columbian Emeralds and Solomon's Mines to the perfumes at a score of emporia, the daring Brazilian bikinis at the Girls From Brazil, the Gucci, Cartiers, Royal Doulton and Wedgewood, antiques and crystal, Nassau shopping has pulled many a high roller away from the tables with better rewards.

More recently, indigenous Bahamian products have gained popularity. Androsia, though not a drink from the gods, is a heavenly batik specialty of the island of Andros, and fashionable beachwear and loungewear is sold in these colorful cotton and silk prints. There are also delicately pink

hued conch pearls in gold jewelry settings, and a very special blown glass boutique that will create a sculpture at your request.

THE FAMILY ISLANDS

It can be perfectly satisfying to spend a vacation in Nassau, but to go beyond, to visit one of the Family Islands, makes a vacation in The Bahamas something truly memorable.

These "out-islands" of The Bahamas are both remote and accessible, foreign and familiar at the same time. It is a characteristic that enables one to feel absolutely secure and befriended on the most star studded night, in a cottage alone at the edge of a beach where no telephone, indeed nothing electronic can impinge upon your communion with beauty and truth.

Each of the islands has its own special personality. Yachtsmen who devote many of their leisure hours to sailing through these cay filled waters speak of the weekends they have spent anchored off a bit of nameless sand with a boat full of chilled wine and the lobster or crab caught each morning for the day's meals. It was probably in the Exumas, they say, or one of the Abacos. They remember the island by the meal they had or the company they kept, and have sailed away forever.

ELEUTHERA

The taxi drivers who cluster about the tiny airport at Rock Sound are the closest you will find to an orientation center in Eleuthera. Moonman, for instance, will drive you the hundred miles from south Eleuthera to north Eleuthera and show you all the sights en route as if he were the chauffeur of a stretch limo. He comes to his special assignment in looseish tie, felt hat and cowboy boots that are a little too tight to be zipped all the way up.

Moonman earned his nickname while sitting on the beach 20 years ago having a couple of drinks with some friends when suddenly the moon came up so full and pretty, and he said just look at that moon, she's so close you'd think you could stand up and walk on her." A couple of days later two American astronauts did just that and Moonman has had his name ever since.

South Eleuthera has two remarkable resorts worth visiting, either of which will be a perfect vacation all by itself. Farthest south is the Cotton Bay Club, as clubby as its name implies because this resort of pink bungalows across a mile long beach was a members-only club for decades and is now managed by the Club Corporation of America. The corporation, which owns 220 clubs worldwide (from the Pinehurst in North Carolina to the Pinetree in Singapore), is a connoisseur of golf par excellence. So it is no wonder that the cor-

poration agreed with glee to manage this delightful resort that is owned by a local consortium of Bahamians. Its Robert Trent Jones Golf Course is reputed to be among the great designer's personal favorites. One early morning round with the sun coming up due east over the sea, and hole "6 balanced on the edge of the bluff challenging every sinew of golfing expertise, has made its players devotees forever.

But golf is not the only pleasure at the Cotton Bay Club. Sunrise is enough. Or else a day of snorkeling with dive instructor Jimmy who knows the best spots to grab a lobster. Or dinner on the terrace is enough to make you a fan, as the 31 year old Austrian chef Johan Kaufman works gourmet wonders with native ingredients such as his snails in artichoke caps aswim in a cream sauce of fresh herbs from the tropical garden. According to the manager there are only a dozen days or so per year that guests cannot eat outside.

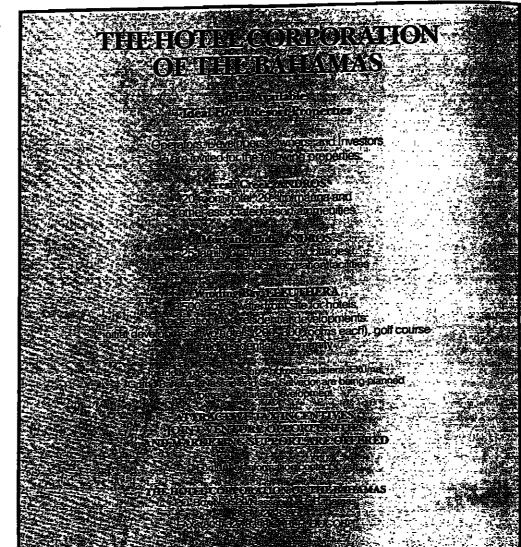
Then there are those who would not dream of heading anywhere but the Windermere Hotel where such people as the British royal family frequent the beach house built by Mountbatten.

The Windermere, owned by Orient Express Hotels in London, is that sort of spot favored by the truly elegant. Not lavish, not obtrusive, this charming resort really does feel more like a home with its intimate library den, among the weathered rafters and its simple dining room, its beach homes and suites that claim privacy from the world as their top priority.

Moonman's drive north is through country towns and farmlands primarily devoted to pineapple. In the town of Tarpum Bay, many visitors make it a point to vist Mal Flander's art studio. Mal, who hails from Georgia, paints portraits on request, but his truly wonderful work is emerging in his more recent portraits of Eleutherans in their tropically rustic environs, Gauginesque not so much in style as in the philosophy of the artist who needs not tell you in words that he will never go back to America.

In one of the most central towns, Gregorytown, a detour up a hill aswarm with chickens and activity to Thompson's Bakery will yield one of the great Eleutheran treasures truly unavailable anywhere else in the world, and that is a bottle of Thompson's Eleutheran pineapple rum which Mr. Thompson tries to keep in stock. In the idyllic central town, Governor's Harbour, Club Med and an assortment of guest houses nestle on the powder-fine, pink beaches. Also en route is the Ocean Hole where fish will surface to take bits of bread from your hand, and the spectacular Glass Window where the island narrows to a mere 100 feet with the Caribbean on one side as smooth and pristine as glass, and the Atlantic dark and angry on the other.

Finally the taxi arrives at the northernmost



point of Eleuthera where the two picturesque settlements, Spanish Wells and Harbor Island are three or four miles offshore to the west and the east, respectively. Both are at the edge of the formidable "tongue of the ocean," that deepest part of the Atlantic whose prolific depths keep the shallow and reef filled waters of The Bahamas plentiful with life.

On a given evening at Spanish Wells, after the scuba gear has been rinsed, the sailboat masts secured and numerous Goombay Smashes have been consumed, late night bar activity begins in earnest. Two salty fishermen, Pops and Foster, have stories to tell. They are Hemingwayish in character (Hemingway lived and fished on Bimini, some 100 miles east). There are marlin stories and refugee boat stories, but as the evening wears on, the analogue is decidedly more toward Hawthorne and tough outpost towns and weeks at sea battling elements and philosophy.

Aunt Lil, a transplanted Canadian who runs the only hotel (the Spanish Wells Beach Resort) on this smallest inhabited, half-mile island, and her man-Friday, Sea Breeze, have taken you under their wing. Sea Breeze and his guitar play the night away. The Goombay Smashes keep flowing and, according to the bartender, Gus, are made of "rum and rum and more rum." The next morning there will be a trip to one of 28 dive sites teeming with ocean life, within an hour of shore and a host of tiny deserted cays where a couple, armed with an opulent lunch basket, can be left all day for an "Adam and Eve" fete-champètre:

If Spanish Wells is quirky and matter of fact like a town in Maine, Harbor Island is as charming and quaint as a seaport in Connecticut. The ferry to Harbor Island is driven by Sandy the Wildflower, one of the 1500 genuine Harbor Islanders, and son of Bonefish Joe, one of the best bonefishermen on the island. Sandy was not expecting passengers since no regular flight was due in. He had just finished collecting a bowl full of small crustaceans which he calls curves and quilts which he promises to have fixed into a salad by the time of the return voyage in the evening.

Harbor Island is a wonderful destination because one of the finest dive masters in The Bahamas, Jeff Fox, runs his dive school there. Jeff, as a professional oceanographer, not only guides you to deep caves, tunnels and shipwrecks among the reefs, but also explains some of the mysteries of the ocean.

The Dive School is run on the grounds of the Ramora Bay Club whose 50 rooms are set among beautiful gardens of grape arbors, a lily pond and terraces of bougainvillea that overlook the bay and harbor. Guests move about on bicycles or walk the quarter mile palm fringed path to the beach on the ocean side of the island.

Mopeds or Reggies "No Problem" taxi van will also take vou to the inns and hotels that perch above the beach, the shining star of which is the Runaway Hill. A private home built in 1947, the feeling of this 8 room inn is too exquisite and pampered to really feel like home. The hotel is buried among seven acres of lush flora with

Continued On Back Page

An Interview With Prime Minister Pindling

As five-times elected Prime Minister, Sir Lyndon Pindling has guided his country through an era that has produced an entire middle class in a single generation, whose per capita income is the highest in Latin America and whose workforce now dominates the middle management positions in the sibling industries of banking and tourism.

Steadily pursuing his particular vision of an affluent society, the Prime Minister has led The Bahamas into a position of leadership in tourism, an industry which, stripped of its romanticism, has proven as stable and consistent a foreign exchange earner as any manufacturing-for-export economy in the world. Indeed, as a role model for development, The Bahamas is as much an exemplar as oft cited Singapore but with a further advantage: The Baliamas is now on the brink of an economic expansion which the Prime Minister sees as the avenue on which The Bahamas will enter the "first world of fully developed nations."

Q. Tourism accounts for 70% of the economy of The Bahamas. In what way is tourism a fuel or catalyst to the whole economy?

A. I think the easiest way to answer that is to say that in today's world, export oriented industries are key to the economic well being of developing countries. Tourism is the single largest export industry in the Caribbean. And we are the leaders in that area. Three million tourists a year, 85% of whom are Americans, means

exchange has fueled our own economy in the provision of jobs, and that has been the case ever since we started to go very heavily into tourism just after the Second World War.

Q At its nearest point The Bahamas is only 50 miles from the state of Florida, nevertheless tourism has increased from Europe in 1987 by over 50%, making Europe a very interesting market for you. What impact do you expect Europe to have on your economy?

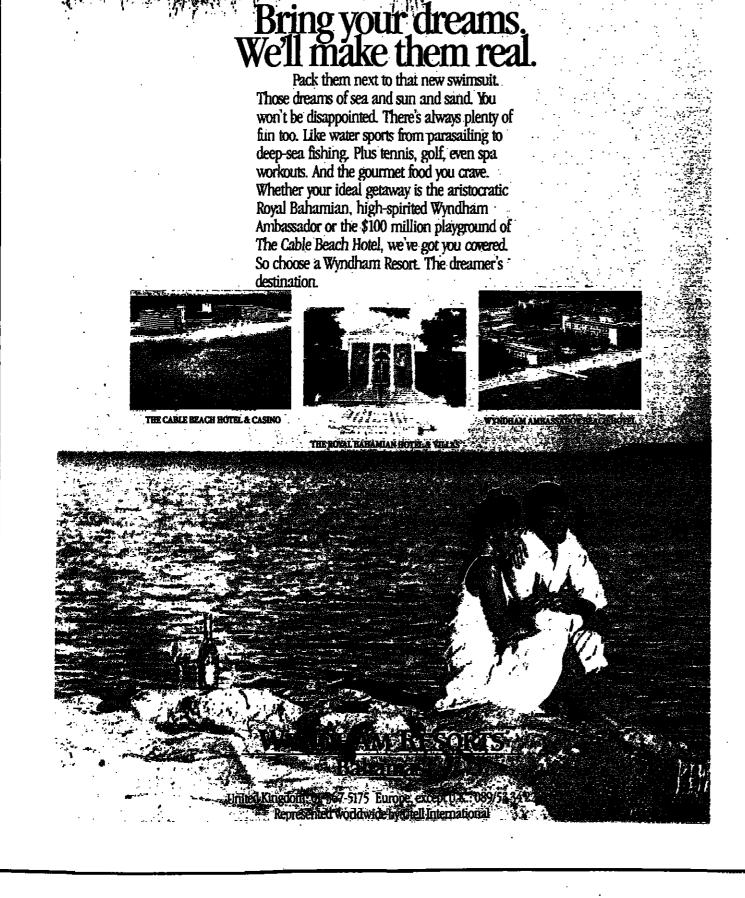
A. This has happened before. In the early 1970's when European currencies



into the country in 1987 of over one billion dollars. We have been selling our tourism product to that foreign market to earn that foreign exchange. That foreign

were strong vis à vis the US dollar, there was a boom in European travel to The Bahamas,

The flow then went the other way. People on the West-



THERE'S A TIME AND PLACE

ern side of the Atlantic were going to Europe for good buys. Now we're in 1988 and we're back to the 1970-71 simation where European currencies have appreciated maybe an average of 40 to 45% against the dollar, so I think we can again see increasing numbers of Europeans coming our way.

Q Europe is also a market for prospective investors. Is that also increasingly the case?

A. Yes, though there has not been a great deal of European investment over the last decade, largely because of the factors I just mentioned. But again, in the late sixties and early seventies, the volume of German investment increased, and particularly in north Long Island and also here in New Providence there are an increasing number of queries again. So I should think that the level of European investment in general and German investment in particular will accordingly increase.

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Q. Tourism in Nassau and Freeport is highly developed. Where do you see growth?

A. Besides those two areas which will grow further, we are targeting Abaco, Andros, Eleuthera and Exuma as the next areas for extensive touristic development. We are busy putting in the necessary infrastructure now; the two main ones being jet airports that can accommodate long range aircraft, and deep water harbors that can accommodate cruise ships.

Q. Government tourism organizations always seem to have the problem of what to do first, to attract hotels or to attract air service, but in The Bahamas there seems to be a great deal of balance in that respect. You seem to have had many new airlines servicing but not overservicing your destination.

A. We've never had a situation of overservicing. I think we've always been underserviced, and being underserviced was the factor that led to the establishment of Bahamasair. Our experience in tourism over the years has shown that you have to try and stay ahead of the game and anticipate what the traveling public might want. We know that we have to open the doors to new areas ourselves. In order to do that the Hotel Corporation of The Bahamas was established. It is an agency that will pioneer the development of new destinations within The Bahamas, and will be starting on resort facilities in the islands that I mentioned, this year and next year. That in itself will perk up the appetite of private developers who will want to follow suit, but we have to show confidence in it ourselves first.

Q. The other area of development policy concerns the diversification of industry.

A. Yes. We haven't done nearly as well as we thought. It has been more difficult than we expected to convince people who had been accustomed to purely a mercantile existence, rather than a production one that the benefits from diversification could be as lucrative as they found them to be in just running shops.

There are signs that we are breaking through, as evidenced by the fact that gradually more and more people are looking to the production side, making things here that can be sold either directly to the tourist or to be used in the resort industry,

Q. Is diversification then mainly aimed at Bahamian investors?

A. Primarily, but not limited to. The objective is to keep more of the tourist expenditure in The Bahamas. At the moment perhaps 75 cents of every dollar spent is respent in the United States to buy some of those very same things I've been talking about. Fruit and vegetables and fish products are used every day in hotels and restaurants yet we are still importing a considerable portion of them. A greater proportion could be produced locally.

Q. The tourism industry should be a very profitable market for the foreign investor.

A. Oh yes. They may enter that market directly or with a local joint venture partner. It doesn't matter. But this market is there for exploitation.

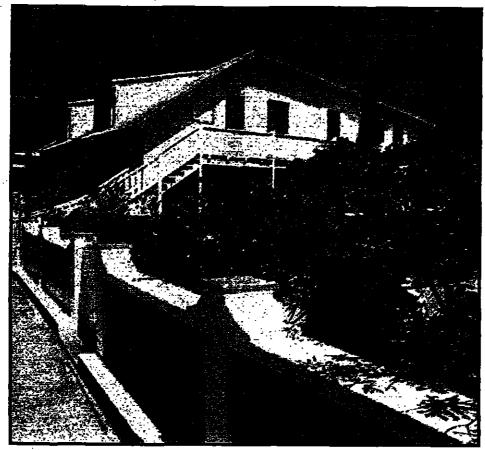
Q. Are there any special

and I think that by and large that is the way it will be going. Q. There was recently a heads of state meeting which you attended regarding Haiti.

How was the region able to affect the situation in Haiti? A. It was not able to affect the situation in Haiti, but after

because the crash would have

Q. You mentioned the caused considerable movestrides of the population ment and adjustments, not becoming middle class in one only in the United States, but generation. The one aspect of that question that you did not on the global scene as well. address is the policy of Baha-And since the industry here works on a global basis, I mianization. What that policy would not expect to feel too many ill effects. Many U.S.



incentives for European investors?

A. Not special to the European vis à vis anyone else, but there are incentives to the investor generally. Those would be the standard ones...standard here, of exemptions from income tax, and capital gains tax, and from customs duties on imported raw materials for production for a specified number of years under the Industries Encouragement Act, and other similar Acts designed to encourage the development of local industry.

Q. What about the benefits of the Lome? Is that greatly beneficial to European

A. Under Lome there is access to markets in European countries and under the CBI there is access to the American market which is another area that might be of interest to the European investor.

O. You were not favorably impressed with the CBL A. I'm still not.

Q. But it does attract

A. We have been able to attract additional investment in some areas that were already ongoing, and that was in the pharmaceutical industry. One good example is the Syntex corporation. In order to benefit from the CBI provisions they expanded their operations in Grand Bahama, pulling some processes that they had in other locations into their Grand Bahama operation, and they will be sending more of its products into the United States itself rather than to some other countries abroad.

Q. As to your role in the region, how do you characterize the voice of The Bahamas? Is it conservative or moderating? Where do you stand relative to the other countries of these organizations?

A. You know that is a

difficult question to answer. The voice of The Bahamas in Caricom's economic affairs has been one designed to push the Caribbean away from the economic formula that they have been following for the last 25 to 30 years. That was over protection of local industries and not enough emphasis being paid to production-for-export industries. Hence they were chronically short of foreign exchange with which to pay their import bills. So our voice has been trying to nudge them more and more to production for export. We saw that as the fastest means by which the standard of living of their people might be increased and might also increase the speed of the flow of technology. Gradually there has been movement in that direction,

ever think it would be in a position to do so. It is presumptuous to think that we might have been able to drastically affect the situation in Haiti when we didn't have the power, the real power to do anything about it. We arrived at a consensus reestablishing what we thought were some democratic guidelines that Haiti might follow, but having regard to her history, we realized it would have been difficult for her to do so since nobody there has had any experience in managing a

democratic system and these

things don't just happen over-

saying that I must say I didn't

night. Even if they had put everything in place, there wouldn't have been anyone who would have known how to make it function. O. On another subject. The

banking industry is your second largest industry. Can you describe the impact of banking, as you did with tourism. on the entire economy? A. Banking has been the

means by which we have been able to provide for our educated population. Whereas in many countries there was a substantial brain drain, because of banking and other associated financial service industries we have been able to avoid that, as banking has created a large number of jobs for our college educated people. Banking has provided in a single generation considerable upward mobility for the population. And I think it is probably true to say that because of banking we have the fastest growing middle class outside of the United States and Canada. In proportion to our population, I would say our middle class is comparable to that in the

United States. And it is actually probably growing faster than in the United States at the moment. They have difficulty reaching the bottom of their scale and we think we have great possibilities to reach the bottom of our economic scale. We feel there is still room for upward mobility, and we are moving up very, very rapidly.

Q. So would you describe the economy of The Bahamas

as being in a boom situation? A. We are booming at the moment. Construction is booming, I hesitate, however, because I am still waiting to see what will happen to tourism in 1988 having regard to what happened in October last year. But at the moment I would say that we are booming I hope I can still say that in

Q. What then has been the effect of the October crash on your banking industry?

A. We would probably benefit to some extent multinational corporations use The Bahamas not for tax advantages, but as a hedge against global currency upsets. Now a large number of foreign banks are handling transactions for their clients in The Bahamas, and there is new interest from banks in

Q. Do you consider growth in the banking industry an important objective?

A. I am putting together at this moment a new plan for the promotion of The Bahamas as a banking center to meet the needs of industry by the 1990's. There have been interesting changes in the kinds of business and the kinds of instruments now being created to deal with the speed of global transactions and the level of communications. We will be looking at the updating of our companies laws, partnership laws, insurance laws.

We too have to operate from a global point of view now that 24 hour trading is a reality. The crash itself won't affect international trading. The fax machines never stop and time differences between Tokyo and London are meaningless.

We also have to take into account developments in the United States regarding insider trading. We have to make provision for a new creature called limited partnership. We have to do a redo, really, including our laws affecting commerce and trade, and I am hoping to have a package by the middle of the year.

Q. A major new industry for The Bahamas is transportation, including ship registry. What is the nature of this industry?

A. Ship registry has done well. By now we have registered well over six million tons, and we're planning another trip to Japan, Hong Kong and other spots by spring in this regard. We have been promoting this business in North America as well. A number of cruise lines have registered here such as Norwegian Caribbean, Cunard, Windstar, etc.

Q. To what do you attribute your sudden growth?

A. Well, it is sudden, because it has all happened in the last five years, and we have been adding at least a million tons a year since we started. I think this is largely attributable to the political stability of The Bahamas and the relative political instability of Liberia and Panama which were the two leaders in the field before. We've attracted considerable tonnage from both places. One still doesn't know what is going to happen in Liberia and Panama. So we think that we will increase by another 3 million tons over the next two

chipelago.

is seems self explanatory, but how have you implemented the policy and how has it progressed? A. It has progressed reasonably well. I am still not results of it, but I'm told I want management. We now have to pay some more attention to top management. Because over

completely satisfied with the too much too soon. There is still some way to go. We have done well so far, up to middle the last thirty years since we started to set our sights on these things, we have been steadily developing the business, managerial and accounting skills that would put us in good stead to man these top posts. My role at the moment

would be to prod companies, to move more and more Bahamians into top management. And as a corollary to that, (there are two sides to this picture) as I have to prod companies into that position, I also have to prod Bahamians to move on, because often a person has to move where he is sent. He cannot expect to become a top manager here and not go to London or Paris or New York or Mexico City as the case may be, but Bahamians don't like leaving home. I tell them, if you don't think you want to travel you'll stay number two.

Q. You said that you expect to be a first world nation by the turn of the century.

A. I said I would like to convert The Bahamas from a third world country into a first world country. We are still developing (although we have

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first world tastes). The World Bank still characterizes us as such, because institutions are still developing in the country and funding for development still has largely to come from outside. We haven't financial strength yet to fund all our requirements within the country. Our top management and consultant services still cannot be supplied from within the country itself. Those are some of the factors I consider important, so that when we are looking for consultants we can look within, rather than out...bearing in

mind, of course, that in a

country this small we will never be able to find all the expertise we need right here. If we are going to stay ahead, keep ahead, we must stay in contact with the global scene and the cross fertilization that transfer of technology means.

Q. In conclusion, how do you put all the facets together to describe The Bahamas as an attractive and profitable investment location?

A. I think it's a combination of a whole set of circumstances. Geographically our proximity to North America gave us the primary advantage in tourism. It's still the nearest

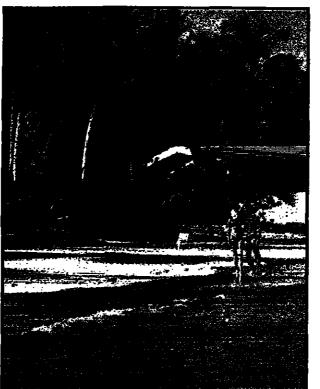
and cheapest place to get to, especially when fuel is expensive. Historically we have a political system that is over a quarter of a century old and has been uninterrupted during the whole of that time, so stability is a factor. Thirdly, we have an ambitious, reasonably well educated population who believe they can do anything given the chance. They'll try anyway. And when you put it all in one place, that's where we are now, still trying to do the best we can with the little

Investment Is Turning Sand **Dollars Into Paper** DOLLAIS

ith over three million tourists yielding over \$1 billion a year since 1986, The Bahamas clearly has a boom economy, something that has escaped most countries that can also be described as developing, recently independent nations. This boom is most vividly demonstrated by the extraordinary construction taking place over

States and Canada. Most important, The Bahamas' boom can be seen in the upward mobility of the population, which has developed into a well educated, skilled and managerial middle class within the span of a single generation.

The tourism dollars that have fueled the economy have not been allowed to languish in easy money investment. On the contrary, a soundly conser-



the past few years both in the vative Central Bank combined capital of Nassau and in Freewith a dynamic Ministry of port and more recently in sev-Finance which comes under eral of the 22 other inhabited the portfolio of the Prime islands of The Bahamian ar-Minister, have led the tourism industry into a balanced growth that could provide a It is also visible in the

annual growth rate of the case study in developmental country's gross national prodmanagement For example, most of the uct, in the high level of destinations of the Caribbean employment and per capita grapple continuously with the income which Prime Minister chicken and egg situation of Pindling confirmed as the third highest in the Western airline service vs. hotel and infrastructural investment. hemisphere after the United

New Investment Opportunities In Hotel Development

It is significant that the portfolio of the Deputy Prime Minister, Clement Maynard, includes both Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Tourism. The Prime Minister, who is the Minister of Finance, is also Chairman of the autonomous hotel corporation which not only owns several major properties but is also agressively planning for a new phase of investment growth. This concentration of interest at the highest level of government is only one indication of the priority of profitable new tourism

Furthermore, the dynamic Director General of Tourism, Baltron Bethel, was appointed in January to the position of Chief Executive Officer of the well financed Hotel Corporation, where doubtless his promotional and developmental skills will speed new development as they spurred tourism's growth over the last ten years. The new growth focuses on the Family Islands which according to comprehensive market segmentation research conform to all the requisites of today's consumer.

development

"We will be integrating the promotional activities of tourism and development," said Mr. Bethel, "Much of the market research we have been conducting is relevant to the directions we will take in our promotion of increased hotel development. For example, we have the existing surveys of guests' comments which ensures us of developing the kinds of hotels, services and activities the consumer wishes.

"The direction we see emerging is that the consumer wants a variety of choices. Also, in order to build a resilient and relatively recession-proof industry, we have to cater to an international clientele, which further diversifies the products we need to develop.

One segment of the market prefers large luxury hotels, but another significant segment prefers small, intimate

hotels. To some, price is completely unimportant, while to others price matters to a degree, although it remains secondary to quality.

One priority is the Hotel Corporation's mandate to develop the Family Islands tate the expansion of resort facilities, but also to put in place air and cruise service and transportaion infrastructure

Working with a master plan developed by the multinational Bechtel Corporation, the Ministry of Tourism and Hotel Corporation have highly detailed blueprints of projects for hotel complexes, marinas, transportation infrastructure, cruise ship berths and theme park attractions.

Our long term expectation to double the number of hotel rooms within the next ten years," said Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Tourism Clement Maynard. These will probably be located in Grand Bahama, Eleuthera, Abaco, Andros, Exuma and some of the other islands, with some growth in Nassau."

"In the area of the Caribbean we are already the largest tourist destination at the moment. Outside the Caribbean, while we don't have as many visitors as Mexico which is contiguous to the United States, nor as many as Hawaii, we compete relatively well with all other sun destinations worldwide."

Tourism is of course the major segment of The Bahamas economy. It accounts for some two-thirds of the gross national product. It also provides more than half of the Government's revenue, and it accounts for more than 60% of all jobs directly and indirectly.

We reached the billion dollar mark of tourism expenditure in 1986," said Minister Maynard. "We are hoping in the next five years to reach the \$2 billion mark, if all goes well. We expect this to be partially the result of increased occupancy but more so the result of increased expenditure due to new tourist attrac-

tions and improved shopping. Another shift in tourism

earn between \$200 and \$300

per week. According to Mr.

Giagu, the partners expect

their investment to be extraor-

dinarily profitable, not only

breaking even by the end of

the first year, but going on to

success in a market that is

tailor made for their product.

opportunities exist," said

Mavis Johnson of the BAIC,

who is involved in setting up

an office in London and

ily be absorbed by the rapidly

growing hotel market."

"Many such investment

planning is towards the European market. According to Minister Maynard, Europe has been The Bahamas' third most important market, after the United States and Canada, but with currencies once again strong, a larger percentage of the Ministry's promotional budget will go to the European market.

"In the area of investment promotion, we are looking for investors to do two things," said Minister Maynard. To invest in facilities here in New Providence and in the Family Islands as well. One very successful venture here has been the Club Mediterranée. Both their properties, in New Providence and Eleuthera, are prospering. They are doing complete renovations on Paradise Island, and we are hoping they will be interested in a third. If we had our choice it would be in San Salvador in time for the Quincentennial celebrations."

The 1992 celebrations, in fact, are a watershed target with many promotional projects already in the works and coming up to a crescendo in time for the Columbus anniversary. These include receiving the Niña, the Pinta and the Santa Maria, which are already under construction and will sail from Spain to San Salvador.

To attract investment, several incentives have been enacted by the Government. These include:

- duty free importation of raw materials and machinery needed for construction, furnishing and supplying new hotels.
- no real property tax no income tax
- no capital gains tax
- for those who wish to build in the Family Islands there is legislation pending for special kinds of incentives and encouragements.
- the Ministry of Tourism, as the marketing arm, will be concentrating its very sophisticated public relations and advertising campaigns on the Family Islands, lending support to new investment there.

Manufacturers Find A Lucrative Market in Tourist

A younger sibling of the billion dollar tourism industry has emerged in the last several years. This is the promotion and growth of tourism related manufacturing. under the auspices of the Ministry of Trade & Industry, the policy to promote manufacturing has two objectives. These are diversification of the economy as a hedge against

AJADVERTISEMENT

import substitution: It is the latter objective that has begun to attract new investment from abroad. One situation which illustrates the attractiveness of manufacturing as import substitution is that of The Bahamas Paper Converting Company, Ltd. This joint venture between three New Yorkers and one Bahamian had its origins in a vacation one of the partners took in Nassau a few years ago.

any possible pitfalls of too

great a reliance on a single

industry; and also a means of

"We noted the prices of several products, but particularly paper products in the supermarket. They were staggering," said John Giagu, one of the partners of the new company that began operations in December 1987. Shortly after this discovery, Mr. Giagu, met with the government investment promotion agency, The Bahamas Agriculture Industrial Corporation (BAIC). They in turn introduced the investor group to a Bahamian, Jude Smith, who had expressed

an interest in a joint venture in paper products and had already invested some \$100,000

With a substantial investment in machinery and raw material that is imported duty free from Wisconsin and Taiwan, the corporation is already producing paper grocery bags that are price competitive with imported products, and are selling them to the City Markets chain, a subsidiary of Florida based Winn Dixie.

The operation is a savings all around, to Winn Dixie, to the investors and ultimately to The Bahamas. Other products coming on line are facial tissue, brand named "Softex," and toilet tissue that are to be supplied initially to the Holiday Inn and the Cable Beach Hotel. Already the company imports six to eight containers of paper rolls per month.

Objectives include manuficture of cocktail napkins with four color printing, placemats, aluminum foil, plastic wrap, calculator paper, cash register paper, and eventually telex and computer paper which will be consumed voraorganizing a trade mission to Europe by the fall of 1988. "Processed foods, linens, plastic products, industrial soaps, toiletries. The list is incredibly long of products that will eas-

ciously by the banks. (Some people say that The Bahamas banking industry has more telexes per capita than any

The company has been given favorable terms on a 36,000 sq. ft. factory in the BAIC-owned and managed industrial park, and The Central Bank is considering guaranteeing a line of credit. Already a second building is under construction and a

third is being contemplated. Ultimately The Bahamas Paper Converting Company expects to employ some 75 workers and several supervisors and managers who will

Ship Registry Is Gaining

One of the fastest growing country in the world.) industries in The Bahamas is that of ship registry. Currently, The Bahamas Ministry of Transport has registered 670 ships of some 10 million tons. After only a few years, The Bahamas has emerged as number four in the world for "open" or "free flag" registry.

> ble tax policies including lack of corporate income tax. Although registry began as late as 1981, when The Bahamas established their first office in London, the advantages of The Bahamas rapidly began to make

This growth is due to favora-

inroads into the market. "The Bahamas is already renowned as a banking cen-

ter," said Erma Rahming, a spokeswoman for the Ministry of Transport. Ship owners like the fact that the ship mortgages, tax accounting, legal processing, etc., can all be done at one bank."

These and other factors have made The Bahamas the fastest growing ship register in the world. Another major contributing factor is the instability in Liberia, Panama and Cypress, which are the three top registers ahead of The Bahamas. Still other attractions of The Bahamas are:

- Proximity to the United
- States Common law system
- English speaking Government stability
- Savings in operating costs for ship owners including no minimum wage requirements, lack of taxation Competitive registra-
- tion fees High safety standards

One of the world's largest cruise lines, The Norwegian Caribbean, has registered the majority of its ships in The Bahamas, and five of Cunard's liners are also of Bahamas registry. Although there is no requirement that ship owners form a Bahamian company, many are finding it desirable to do so in order to consolidate their accounting and banking needs under one roof. This has led the Government to seek to attract companies to set up management facilities in The Bahamas as well. Already one company, the Dockendale Shipping Company, opened management operations in Nassau in 1986.

Offshore Banks and Trusts Stimulate Prosperity

As the second major industry in The Bahamas, banking has played a pivotal role in the county's rapid development. With over 350 banks registered, The Bahamas is not only one of the largest but also one of the most prosperous offshore centers in the world. Nassau is home to subsidiaries of most of the world's major banks from Bank of America to Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce and Credit Suisse. It is also headquarters to the trust company, NatWest International Trust Corporation, Ltd. (formerly RoyWest) which is the largest, wholly offshore trust company. NatWest International has, under actual discretionary management, investment funds exceeding \$800 million, which represents only a small portion of its total business. That business involves clients who range from private investors to

multinational corporations. According to Prime Minister Pindling, the banking industry, more than the hotel industry, has been responsible for the professionalization of The Bahamas. It is in banking and insurance that a generation of accountants, lawyers,

actuaries, bank and trust managers and computer professionals has developed It is also in banking that the sometimes controversial but highly successful policy of Bahamianization helped thrust The Bahamas work force into the middle and managerial classes.

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Now with the reality of globalization and 24 hour trading. The Bahamas role as banking center has begun to expand in directions the industry had hoped it would go; namely towards increased capacity and quality of services rather than mere volume of registered banks.

No longer are Bahamian banks mere recipients of passive deposits. Now managed trusts, portfolios and numerous products, particularly mutual funds, are actively handled in Nassau.

Legislation is now underway to sign a limited exchange of information treaty with the United States and also to expand The Bahamian law to accommodate trusts from civil law jurisdictions, particularly Latin America, where trust law is not recognized.

Banking, like tourism and light manufacturing, is still experiencing growth. Taken together, these industries have created the boom economy which Prime Minister Pindling sees extending into the 1990's. There is hardly a better basis on which to undertake major investments anywhere in the developing world today.





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SPLENDID ISLANDS Continued From Page Two

mango, coconut, sour-orange and palm trees in profusion, but its real claim to fame is its location above one of the most beautiful pink sand beaches in the world.

ABACO

An entirely different personality can be found among the islands and cays that make up Abaco. Also dotted with settlements from Marsh Harbor in the south to Cooperstown in the north, Abaco's most distinctive vacation spot is Treasure Cay. A totally self-contained resort on its own, isolated peninsula, Treasure Cay is a vast complex, seven miles in all, including its own offshore cay, Treasure Island. The resort consists of traditional hotel rooms, 600 privately owned homes, condominiums, villas for rental and timesharing, and permeating all, the huge marina that winds its way among 17 miles of canals along the protected shores of the peninsula.

The resort, which is owned and managed by a German corporation, is totally self sufficient with its own power plant, freight service that delivers food and other goods imported directly from Miami, a shopping mall with grocer, dry cleaner, and bank, several jewelry and clothing shops. There are also numerous tennis courts, a championship golf course, a world class fishing tour-

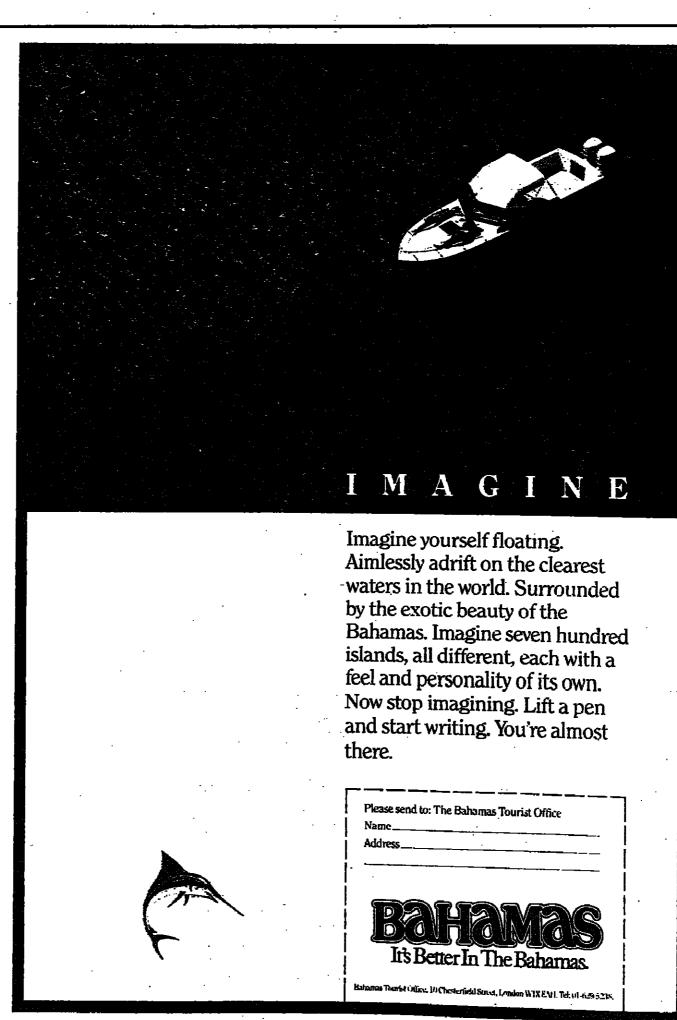
nament that attracts over 200 boats. Several resorts modeled after Treasure Cay are being contemplated for several areas on Abaco and other Family Islands as well, but no amount of development will ever encroach upon the fiercely independent settlements that attract another type of tourist who returns year after year, such as Man-O'War Cay, and Green Turtle Cay, a fifteen minute powerboat ride from Treas-

ure Cay. Green Turtle Cay seems to epitomize much that is Bahamian. The 170 year old New Plymouth

Club and Inn, which has 9 rooms furnished with colonial antiques such as four poster beds with organdy canopies, is a perfect example of the island's ambiance. Green Turtle Cay is a town where Barclay's Bank's hours are listed as Thursday 10:00 to 1:00, and the ladies stroll to church on Sunday in their pillbox hats and patent leather shoes. Here also are bits of history: the old jail beside the cemetary; the bronze busts in the memorial garden honoring the old American loyalists and their descendants...green tinted for white Bahamians and bronze tinted for black Bahamians. Down the road is the inimitable Blue Bee Bar, the real thing, where owner Miss Emily invented and has served thousands of Bahama Mammas, the popular pineapple flavored rum drink, but has never tasted one herself because she is a devout Christian.

At the same time, one of the many coves and inlets is home of the Green Turtle Cay Club, according to its guests one of the most exclusive yacht clubs in the world.

During Christmas there were Governors from three American states, and a host of other celebrities who generally prefer not to be known. They all gather in the memorabilia-stuffed bar to drink the local club's specialty rum drink, the Tipsey Turtle. The bar's ceiling is a clutter of burgees (yacht flags) as well as pound notes and dollar bills pasted to the walls by hundreds of guests over the years in a tradition that sums up the universal feeling of visitors to Green Turtle Cay, or Harbor Island, or Windermere, or Nassau itself. Originally the Green Turtle Resort and Cottage Colony catered primarily to pleasure pilots, many of whom had been RAF pilots during the Second World War. It was an RAF tradition to paste a pound note to the wall of a pub before a flight with the saying, "If I don't come back, buy a drink for me" Guests have continued this tradition to this day, and with good reason. Once having visited The Bahamas, even some small part of it, most people long to return.



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MONDAY, MARCH 7, 1988

hly successful imliga hamianization, helped In U.S. Trade Scenario, Jobs Are Now the Villain balization and 24 hour

By CARL GEWIRTZ tional Herald Tribune

thing center le legante ARIS — "It's like watching a taxi meter in reverse," said a and in dire. The the startled Eurobond trader on Friday, shortly after news that U.S. employment surged last month. Each time the trader checked his screen, bond prices were lower. The job news joited the market in part because it was unexpected. But more important, it dented expectations of a dramatic narrowing in the U.S. trade deficit, a return of confidence in the dollar and a continued easing in interest rates.

Until Friday, the prevailing wisdom had been that the October stock market collapse would slow U.S. consumer spending sharply enough to cause a economic slowdown for most of the first six months of this year.

The slowdown was to be a welcome event. Reducing U.S. import demand and liberating a greater share of domestic production for export would reduce the U.S. trade deficit and contribute mightily to restoring confidence in the dol-lar. Under these circum-

The surge in employment dampened hopes for a slowdown in import demand.

stances, and with only modest growth in the economy in the second half of the year, interest rates could continue the decline seen since mid-October. The jobs data, at the very least, have "muddied the picture," said Gerald Holtham, an economist at Credit Suisse First Boston. The Labor Department said that the U.S. civilian unemployment rate declined to 5.7 percent in February, the lowest level since

Analysts said a single economic statistic would not prompt them to radically revise their forecasts. But they agreed on one point: A recession, which many had feared immediately after the point: A recession, which many had teacher not in the offing. The question now is whether even a slowdown in growth is likely.

Credit Suisse First Boston said in its weekly telex to clients that "the underlying growth of employment is probably more mod-est" than suggested in Friday's report. "Even so, the underlying

trend is by no means recessionary in character Henry Kaufman, managing director of Salomon Brothers, undertal warned that the employment data "probably overstates the economy's strength." He said the figures were "consistent with moderate, rather than sluggish, output growth. As a result, prospects for further gains in the bond market seem dim at best.

"Any thought of an easier monetary policy is thus remote," he added. "But a tighter monetary policy is equally unlikely for

HE BIG uncertainty is what this means for the trade deficit. Analysts will have a clearer picture next week when the U.S. government reports on retail sales for February. And, a week later, it will release the trade data for January.

Even if consumer spending had been impaired by the October stock collapse — a view that Friday's jobs data throws in doubt - the January trade deficit would have widened significantly from December. That is because January deficits are normally larger than those of the previous month, and the U.S. trade ibers are not seasonally adjusted.

Mr. Holtham estimates that seasonal adjustment would raise the reported December deficit of \$12.2 billion to around \$13.75 billion. The unadjusted January number could likely be in the region of \$14 billion. At worst, if retail demand has picked up as auto sales figures suggest, the number could be larger - enough to startle the foreign exchange market.

The wild card in all this is the declining price of oil, which ought to have a substantial favorable impact on the trade data. But even good trade figures are not likely to be much help to the bond market, which has thrived over the past four months on the anticipation that a U.S. slowdown would result in a continued

"The market," Mr. Holtham noted, "has been living on borrowed time, anticipating a slowdown that has not happened." While nervousness about the outlook mainly hit the dollar market Friday, prices in all sectors of the Eurobond market were knocked downward. Dealers admitted that this was a defensive action on their part to mark down prices, rather than the result of any sudden selling pressure in the nondollar sectors.

The modest volume of new-issue activity in the dollar sector last week met good demand thanks to the high quality of the borrowers. New issues included IBM; International Finance, an affiliate of the World Bank that is making its debut in the public bond market; state-owned Credit National of France and Volvo. Retail investors, still preferring the relative security of short-dated paper, were attracted by the two-year Volvo issue and three-year IBM. Institutional investors looking for higher yields

were buying the sovereign and supranational paper. Dealers said they had no trouble placing the paper, as interna-tional investors generally had lightened up on their dollar hold-

See EUROBONDS, Page 9

Currency Rates

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Commerzbk 1,358,70	1.391.50 0.20%	Bank base rate		. 7
1000 Kong		Call money	8%	
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Verlet .	,	Gold Marc	h 4 Feb. 26	Chiga
45CIP 44390	24 TO 47 7/2	London p.m. fix 3 431.	G 430.45	+ 0 21 %
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Standard Chartered Shake-Up Chief's Departure Points to Big Loss

By Warren Getler

rational Herald Tribune LONDON - Standard Chartered PLC, a bank heavily exposed to shaky Third World loans, has announced the departure of its chief executive in a move that analysts said might herald disappointing 1987 results and a cut in its

The bank said Friday that Michael McWilliam had "agreed to resign." Rodney Galpin, the executive director for banking supervi-sion at the Bank of England, will me Mr. McWilliam's responsibilities this spring and become executive chairman later in the year,

The post of chief executive will inated. Sir Peter Graham, the bank's current chairman, has reached retirement age and will step down by the end of 1988. Bank analysts said that Mr.

McWilliam's departure might sig-nal a worse-than-expected pretax loss for the bank, which is to report its 1987 results on March 30. Some said the loss could range from £100 million to £200 million (\$177 million to \$355 million) because of heavy provisioning for bad or

Standard Chartered posted a £253.9 million pretax profit in 1986. In the first balf of 1987, it had a loss of £224 million as it increased its debt reserves by £400 million. Analysts are wondering whether Standard will be forced to cut its

1987 dividend. Mr. McWilliam said earlier this year that the bank intended to maintain the payout.

'McWilliam's earlier prediction that it would be maintained now becomes rather empty since he's out of the picture," said John Tyce, a bank analyst with the London brokers Alexanders, Laing & Crnickshank.

Analysts said doubts raised by Mr. McWilliam's departure were likely to weigh on Standard's share price this week on the London Stock Exchange Standard, which is based in Asia

but has a strong presence in Southeast Asia and Africa, has boosted its cash reserves in recent months by selling-off noncore assets. In its most recent major divestiture, it agreed last month to sell its Union Bank of California to Bank of Tokyo for \$750 million.

vinced that Standard has developed a coherent strategy for cush-See STANDARD, Page 11

Rover: The British Solution



The Land Rover production line in Solihull, England.

By Steve Lohr

New York Times Service
LONDON — As acquisition candidates go, Rover Group PLC, Britain's largest automaker, is hardly a prize.

Most analysts see British Aerospace PLC's proposed

purchase of Rover, which is known for its Range Rover. Land Rover and Sterling models, as a big gamble with few obvious benefits — that is, except for its current owner, the British government.

Defending the move, British

Acrospace officials say the two companies can share design and manufacturing technol-

Besides, they say, they ex-pect to buy Rover for a song. British Aerospace is expected to demand that the govern-ment write off Rover's \$1.2 billion debt and sell the ailing company to it for no more than a few hundred million

If Rover can be revived and its performance is improv-ing — the purchase could give British Aerospace a buffer against the steep development costs of its jet fighters and the commercial airliners made by Airbus Industrie, in which British Aerospace has a 20 percent stake

But reflecting the view of many analysts, John Lawson of the Nomura Research Institute in London, said: "Politi-

See ROVER, Page 11

Purchasers Say Growth of U.S. **Economy Slows**

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — The economy's growth slowed in February, although exporters continued to show strength, U.S. purchasing managers said in a report Monday. The National Association of

Purchasing Management said its index fell to 54.9 percent in February from 57.4 percent in January. It was the lowest since a reading of 54.7 percent in April 1987. A reading above 50 percent gen-

erally indicates that the economy is expanding; a reading below that indicates it is declining. February was the 19th consecutive month above the break-even mark.

"Although the growth in the economy in February is still healthy," said Robert J. Bretz, chairman of the group's business survey committee, "the pace of that growth is unquestionably slower than we experienced in the fourth quarter of 1987.

"Nevertheless, despite expected production slowdowns in March, the first quarter's economy should still register a respectable in-crease," he said.

The monthly report is based on a survey of more than 250 industrial purchasing managers.

Production grew strongly, but not as strongly as in the final quar-ter of 1987. Members who reported

percent said they were lower. About 31 percent of managers

stronger output outweighed those reporting weaker, by 32 percent to

reported higher new orders, com-pared with 35 percent in January and 10 percent in December.

Employment grew for a seventh straight month, but not as much as at the end of 1987, according to the purchasing managers.
Among other findings:

Deliveries from vendors slowed for the 17th consecutive

 Inventories rose slightly, but because they traditionally increase at a greater rate in February, it could be considered a reduction. Sixty-four percent reported

higher prices, just below the 65 per-cent who reported higher prices in January, indicating a pickup in inflation. The January figure had been the highest in seven years. Prices rose for a wide variety of

raw materials and fell for only a few: fuel oil, natural gas and corn

Products in short supply in-Of those whose companies ex- cluded steel and other metals and a port, 33 percent said their export variety of chemicals,

Fed's Intervention Hit 8-Year High in Quarter

NEW YORK - The Federal Reserve and the Treasury Department bought more dollars in the open foreign exchange market in the three months ended Jan. 31 than they had for a eight years, the Federal Reserve Bank of New

York said in its quarterly report to Congress.

For the three months, the New York Fed said, U.S. monetary authorities bought \$4.1 billion, mostly through sales of Deutsche marks and Japanese yen This was the highest since they bought \$4.2 billion during the three months ended Oct. 31,

1979, to shore up a sagging dollar. Sam Y. Cross, executive vice president of the New York Fed, which is the agent for U.S. intervention, said Friday that the bulk of the recent intervention took place during periods of dollar weakness.

The first occurred in early November, when the dollar was affected by the stock market's collapse and the New York Fed bought a little more than \$1 billion. From Nov. 27 to Dec. 4, the monetary authorities bought \$272 million.

The next period of intervention took place on Dec. 10 and 11, days when the dollar was being battered after a record trade deficit for October had been announced. To blunt the slide, the New York Fed bought \$351 million.

In the last two weeks of the year, a time when the few active traders were uniformly pessimis-tic about the dollar's prospects, the Fed bought

During the first two weeks of the New Year the Fed bought \$685 million against marks and yen. The bulk of the buying took place on the first two trading days of the year, Jan. 4 and Jan. 5, when the Fed and other central banks successfully laid a "bear trap," routing traders who had been betting the dollar would lose even more of its value. Instead, the combined activities of the central banks caused the dollar's value to rise markedly.

The report on foreign exchange operations caps an active 12-month period for the Federal Reserve and the Treasury.

The \$4.1 billion in the latest three months only narrowly surpassed the \$4.06 billion bought by the Federal Reserve and the Treasury during the three months ended April 30.

That period, another time of heavy dollar selling was also when central bankers and finance ministers from the United States and six of its leading industrial allies signed the Louvre accord, committing themselves to try to stabilize the dollar.

Although many foreign central banks, notably West Germany's Bundesbank and the Bank of Japan, have been heavier buyers of dollars than the United States over the past 12 months, the size of dollar buying by U.S. monetary authorities has nonetheless been considerable.

For the 12 months ended Jan. 31, the Fed and the Treasury bought a little more than \$10.3 billion in the foreign exchange markets to try to stabilize the currency.

■ New Fed Candidate

Peter T. Kilborn of The New York Times reported from Washington:
Frederick Heldring, chairman of Philadelphia National Bank and vice chairman of its

parent, Corestates Financial Corp., is a leading candidate for a seat on the board of governors of the Federal Reserve Board, government offi-They said the Reagan administration would

probably abandon its efforts to appoint Weniell W. Gunn. a bank consultant in Stamford. Connecticut and a former special assistant to President Ronald Reagan, because of likely opposition from the Senate Banking Commit-

tee, which must approve the appointment. The officials said that Mr. Heldring was the only acceptable candidate at present but that they are still considering others, all bankers.

"3-M deal,"

involved, it became known as the

A Treasury spokeswoman said that Mr. Mulford had said he had

any bank except Morgan Guaran-

competitor who did not want to be

don't do a deal like this with one

Among the criticisms of Mor-

too long to provide banks with its

mathematical evaluation of the extremely complex proposal.

Morgan's defenders said that,

because of the complexity, and be-

cause of different tax and banking

regulations in various countries.

not make broad assumptions until

bank, not even Morgan."

Greenspan Meets Pöhl In Germany

By Ferdinand Protzman

International Herald Tribune
FRANKFURT — Alan Green span, the chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, held unexpected weekend talks near here on financial and monetary matters with Karl Otto Pohl, the president of the Bundesbank, a spokesman for the West German central bank said

Sunday. Mr. Pöhl and Mr. Greenspan met Saturday with leading West German bankers from the private and public sectors, the spokesman confirmed. On Sunday, they held bilateral discussions and met with other members of the Bundesbank's six-member directorate.

No do released. Senior banking sources in Frankfurt said the discussions were general and informative in nature. "It is the first real opportunity Mr. Greenspan has had since he took office to meet here with Mr. Pohl." the Bundesbank spokesman said. Mr. Greenspan took over as Fed chairman in August, replacing Paul A. Volcker. the "2-M deal," for Morgan and Mexico. After Mr. Mulford became

The talks were arranged at Mr. Pöhl's invitation to coincide with Mr. Greenspan's trip to Basel, Switzerland, where he will attend a that Mr. Mulford had said he had regular monthly board meeting never "discussed the terms" with Monday of the Bank for International Settlements.

In a speech Friday, Mr. Pöhl "Morgan did it all wrong," said a spoke favorably about the direction who did not want to be tion of U.S. policy on the dollar.

identified. The big mistake was that Morgan presented the program on its own and did not invite gram on its own half desired. When desired the program of the banks to half desired to the part of the other banks to help design it. You tion that a further dollar fall would not only bring great danger for the world currency and economic system, but also run counter to U.S. gan's program was that it waited interests.

Mr. Pöhl had often been critical in the past of efforts by various U.S. officials to "talk down the dollar" as a means of combating the nation's huge trade deficit. The dollar peaked at 3.47 Deut-

sche marks in 1985 and has since and because each bank had a dif- fallen to about 1.69 DM. It has ferent tax situation, Morgan did been relatively stable in recent weeks amid signs that trade imbalances are beginning to even out.

Morgan and Treasury Are Criticized Over Mexico Debt Plan

Some bankers

assailed David C.

Mulford, assistant

Treasury secretary,

saying he pressed

in the Mexican

debt swap.

banks to participate

By Robert A. Bennett New York Times Service

NEW YORK - A number of sankers have expressed criticism of Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. and the U.S. Treasury over the meager results of a plan to swap part of Mexico's foreign debt for bonds. When the plan was announced in December, it was hoped that it

NEWS ANALYSIS

could cut Mexico's \$53 billion debt to foreign banks by \$10 billion. On Thursday, when the results were announced, the reduction amounted to only \$1.1 billion.

But many, critics and supporters alike, still consider the program a bold attempt to find a fresh approach to the Latin American debt

The program was designed pri-marily by Morgan and was strongly backed by some U.S. Treasury officials, including David C. Mulford, assistant secretary for international affairs. It involved asking banks to swap their Mexican debt holdings for new bonds to be issued by Mex-

ad when the plan was disclosed had Mexico buying \$10 billion of the U.S. bonds for only \$2 billion. its own new bonds. It was thought swap the nongnaranteed Mexican not very good for banks.

loans they were holding for the new He said that Salomon had al-

dexican bonds that were backed by the U.S. bonds. The most optimistic scenario lar. That means a bank would take foresaw Mexico trading its \$10 bil- a double hit, selling its loans for

consumer goods.

Första Länggatan 17, S-413-80 Göteborg, Sweden Tel: +46 31 85 60 00. Fax: +46 31 12 67 35, Telex 2530

lion in new bonds for \$20 billion in only 75 cents or so on the dollar World Bank or the International and getting in return a bond that it Monetary Fund to give any debt could sell for only 62 cents. That in relief. They said Mr. Mulford had

Thursday. Mexico will issue only effect means the loans are being pressed banks to participate.

\$2.56 billion in bonds in exchange sold for about 46.5 cents, he added. "It was troubling for some banks for \$3.67 billion of its debt. The average price accepted by Mexico was 69.77 cents on the dollar, and many bids of 75 cents or more were rejected. As a result, bids were accepted from only 95 of the 139 banks that participated.

Even Morgan acknowledged that the program had not gone as well as had been expected.

The experience "gave Mexico and all of us a chance to see the features that worked well and those that didn't," said John M. Morris, a vice president of Morgan. This deal broke new ground, which should allow us and others to build

The Treasury secretary, James A. Baker 3d, told the Senate Banking Committee on Friday: "I think at the very least it will serve as an additional menu item that we can utilize in the future." William Rhodes, senior vice president of Citibank, described it

ico and backed by special bonds issued by the U.S. Treasury. A scenario that was widely disas an "innovative exit vehicle." Mr. Rhodes is a top negotiator with Kenneth L. Telljohann, a vice president of Salomon Brothers, which is a competitor of Morgan.

The international trading house active in

Scheidiaries in Barcelona, Basel, Beiling, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Copenhagen, Drammen, Geneva, Hamburg, Heisinki, Hong Kong, akarta, London, Melbourne, Milan, New York, Parts, Sao Paulo, Singapore, and Tokyo. Sales agents in 110 countries.

pulp, paper, machinery, chemicals, timber, building material & steel, textiles, foodstuffs,

Mexico could then use its \$10 said he thought the program was billion of U.S. bonds as backing for poorly organized. its own new bonds. It was thought He said the original plan was a that banks would be willing to relatively good deal for Mexico but

ready received one bid for the Mex-

ican bonds, of 62 cents on the dol-

government money or asking such

A number of leading bankers that Mulford jumped on this band-were especially critical of Mr. Mul-wagon," said a New York banker ford, saying that they felt he was who did not want to be identified. pushing them to "forgive" part of "Why should the banks forgive the Mexico's debt without offering any debt on a unilateral basis? Before Mr. Mulford became inmultinational organizations as the volved, the banks dubbed the plan



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Westdeutsche Landesbank

New International Bond Issues

FIGHTER TWO Fighter Two TMC Mortgage Securities 5 FIXED-COUPON Crédit National IBM Credit International Finance Corp. Volvo	\$70 £125 \$200 \$250 \$150	1991 2015 1993	0.35	100.10	week	Over 6-month Libor, Noncollable. Fees 0.15%. Denomina from \$100.000.
Fighter Two TMC Mortgage Securities 5 FIXED-COUPON Crédit National IBM Credit International Finance Corp. Volvo	\$ 70 £ 125 \$ 200 \$ 250	2015	0.35			
TMC Mortgage Securities 5 FIXED-COUPON Crédit National IBM Credit International Finance Corp.	£ 125 \$ 200 \$ 250	2015	0.35			
Securities 5 FIXED-COUPON Crédit National IBM Credit International Finance Corp. Volvo	\$ 200 \$ 250	1993		100		
Crédit National IBM Credit International Finance Corp. Volvo	\$ 250		017	_		Over 3-month Libor until 1998 and ½ over therafter. Callable at par in 1993. Average life 4 to 6 years. Pees 0.50%
BM Credit International Finance Corp. Volvo	\$ 250		MI?			
International Finance Corp. Volvo		1001	814	1011/2	99.70	Nancalable, Fees 1%%, Denominations \$10,000,
Corp. Valvo	\$ 150 -	1771	7%	101,30	99.68	Noncollable, Fees 11/1%.
		1993	8¼	101%	99.13	Noncollable, Fees 176%, Denominations \$10,000.
	\$110	1990	7%	1011/6	99.83	Noncoficiale. Fees 11/1%.
Avon Copital New York	рм 170	1998	61/6	1001/2		Noncolicitie, Fees 29%.
Central Bank of Turksy	DM 300	1995	61/4	100	98.90	Noncollable. Foes 25%.
Coca Cola	DM 250	1998	5¾	1001/2	98.10	Noncollable, Fees 21/76.
Commerzbank Int'i Luxembourg	DM 300	1993	5	100½	· -	Noncollable. Fees not disclosed.
Dresdner Finance	DM 250	1993	4	97		Noncoliable. Fees not disclosed.
Dresdner Finance	DM 250	1993	5	1001/2	· =	Noncotable, Fees not disclosed,
Enso-Gutzeit	ом 200	1993	5	1001/2	98.40	Noncollable, Fees 2%.
Eurofima	DM 150	1998	5%	100%	98.90	Noncollable, Fees 1%%.
Helaba Luxembourg	DM 100	1995	51/2	1001/2	<u> </u>	Noncollable. Fees not disclosed.
Hoogovensen Staatfabrieken	DM 150	1998	6%	-99%	98.65	Noncolicible. Fees 21/1%.
National Bank of Hungary	DAA 200	1995	61/4	100	98.70	Noncollable, Fees 256%.
eeds Permonent Building Society	£ 50	1998	101/2	100%	98.88	Noncolicible. Fires 2%.
Joyds Bank	£ 150	1998	101/4	1011/4	97.88	Noncolloble, Fees 2%, Denominations £10,000.
loyal Trustco	€ 60	1993	10	101%	99.95	Noncollable, Fees 7%%,
ease Plan Beheer	DF 50	1993	54	991/2		Noncollable, Fees 1%%
Austria	ECU 125	1993	7%	101%	99.90	Noncollable, Fees 17/%.
Banque Française du Commerce Extérieur	ECU 125	1996	7 %	101%	99.53	Noncollable, Fees 2%,
Ford Motor Credit Canada)	C\$ 75	1993	9%	101%		Noncallable. Fees 197%.
State Bank of South Australia	C§ 75	. 1995	10	101%		Noncollobia, Feiss 13/4.
homson-Brandt Int'l	Aus\$75	1991	12%	1011/2	100.00	Noncolloble, Fees 1½%,
Union Bank of Norway	Aus\$ 50	1993	.13%	101%		Noncolloble, Fees 2%.
European Investment Bank	Y 30,000	1992	4¼ 	101%		Noncoliciale. Fees 194%.
Société Générale	Y 10,000	1993	7	101%	_	Redemption amount will be based on the price of the Japanese government band futures contract due Dec. 1992. Issue split equally in a bear and bull tranche. Fees 15% Denominations 10 million yers.
QUITY-LINECED		. :			-	

Black & Decker Lifts Standard Bid

New York Tones Service round in the battle for American Standard Inc., Black & Decker pendent. Black & Decker's new offer is valued at \$2.35 billion.

In a move to fight off a \$68-a-share offer that Black & Decker made less than two weeks ago, American Standard sweetened its proposed recapitalization plan Friday by \$5 a share, to an estimated \$72.75.

This would mean that American Standard, which is best known as a maker of plumbing fixtures, was prepared to pay close to \$2.3 billion in cash and securities to fend off Black & Decker.

Within bours of the American Standard announcement, Black & Decker raised its offer to \$73 a share. Black & Decker warned, however, that its new bid was conditioned on acceptance of the offer by American Standard's current board of the consent of stockhold
Mark to resume the hoard of the hoard of the board of the board of the board of the board of the seven-week struggle, Economic alle's capital. He is seeking to extend this holding by 7.5 percent. A rival group of French and Belers to revamp the board.

Meantime, Emerson Electric Co.
merzed as a player in the battle. It

But a decision Friday by Mr. de emerged as a player in the battle. It is to invest \$160 million in American Standard in exchange for near-ly a 10 percent stake and a chance to sell the company unspecified products. Emerson insisted that it was not interested in buying any part of the company.

New York Times Service

The offers by American Stan-cult to value and would be availNEW YORK — In the latest dard and Black & Decker are diffiable only after considerable delay. cult to compare because Black &

shares in the new company.

would pay cash fairly quickly, part leaped \$3.875 Friday to close at of American Standard's payment \$72.50 on the New York Stock Exwould be in securities that are diffichange.

American Standard's revised bid Decker wants to buy all 33.22 mil- increased the cash offer to \$64 a Corp. has outbid the company's lion of the company's shares.

Share from the \$59 proposed in revised proposal to remain inde
American Standard wants to buy mid-February. As before, stockonly the 31 million shares in public holders would also receive junk

hands; the rest are owned by execu-bonds with a face value of \$5 and a tives who will exchange them for share, or stub, of the recapitalized Moreover, while Black & Decker American Standard's shares

Belgium's Stand on Générale

BRUSSELS — The Belgian government has urged Carlo de Bene-detti and his rivals to end their battle for control of Société Génér- a director of Générale. ale de Belgique SA, the nation's biggest company.

necessary action to protect Bel-

Benedetti to extend his tender offer for Générale shares could delay the start of negotiations for another

financier said. that is to say the continuation of an holdings in Générale by Monday

aggressive attitude -- is not very good when you want to create the right conditions for a sensible conversation," said Etienne Davignon,

A spokesman for Mr. de Benedetti said last week that he and his

gian companies claims it holds 52 percent. The group is led by France's Compagnie Financière de Suez and Belgium's Groupe AG. The Belgian Banking Commis-sion allowed Mr. de Benedetti to two weeks, opponents of the Italian extend his tender on condition that he publish the identity of his finan-"The prolongation of the offer - cial backers and details of their

Taiwan Says U.S. Relaxed Exchange Rate Demands

TAIPEI - Taiwan reported Saturday that its trade surplus had narrowed, and the central bank governor said the United States had stopped pressing the island to allow its currency to appreciate.

Chang Chi-cheng said Washington had agreed to a proposal that the exchange rate of the two currencies remain at present levels for two months to see whether Taiwan could further narrow its trade surplus with the United States.

He said the plan was aimed at giving Taiwan "some temporary breathing space."

The Taiwan dollar has been stable against the U.S. currency over the past month. Mr. Chang did not say when the two-month period of rate stability would end, but a senior trade official said the agreement would last through the end of March.

Washington often has accused Taiwan, South Korea, Hong Kong and Singapore of helping to delay the turnaround in the U.S. trade deficit by not allowing their currencies to appreciate rapidly enough. The government's Bureau of Statistics said Saturday that Taiwan's trade surplus narrowed to \$2.06 billion in the first two months of 1988 from \$2.73 billion a year earlier. Exports rose 28 percent from a year earlier to \$9.21 billion, with the United States accounting for

\$3.85 billion or 42 percent of the total.

But imports climbed 60 percent to \$7.15 billion, with the United States selling \$2.18 billion or 30 percent, the biggest share. Imports from Japan were close behind at \$2.07 billion or 29 percent, followed by European imports at \$1 billion or 14 percent.

Duan Wei, director of the Bureau of Statistics, attributed the surge in imports to tariff cuts on 3.575 foreign products in February. Taiwan's surplus with the United States fell to \$1.67 billion in the

two-month period from \$2.35 billion a year earlier.

In February alone, Taiwan's trade surplus with all of its trading partners shrank to \$990 million from \$1.06 billion in January and \$1.32 billion a year earlier.

Li Mo, the vice minister of economics, predicted that Taiwan's trade surplus would narrow to about \$14 billion this year from a record \$19.03 billion last year.

Bankers Claim Currency Breakthrough in Euro-CP Market

By Carl Gewirtz

International Heruld Tribune
PARIS — Bankers have claimed nal Heruld Tribune PARIS — Bankers have claimed ing costs for issuers, and a widen-a fundamental breakthrough in the Euro-commercial paper market investors who up to now could not that will enable Swedish Export contain the type of paper they wanted to issue dollar-denominated ed. Wider distribution would, over paper and investors to purchase the long term, also tend to reduce and hold the security in whatever the cost of issuing paper. currency they prefer.

The concept of buying dollar paper and effectively converting it to another currency by the use of a another currency by the use of a foreign exchange contract is not new. Goldman Sachs, for example, has been offering this option in the ways sells dollar-denominated paper. Under the Goldman plan, the

liquid and tradable as the underlying CP.

Exactly how this will be done is is not being divulged. Bankers Trust says it is proprietary information, at least until its competitors figure it out and the method becomes universal.

The problem with existing procedures is that an investor who has bought a six-month security and decides to sell prior to maturity must also unwind the foreign ex-change swap, which is normally not negotiable. The swap could be unwound, but that opens the investor to the risk of fluctuations in the foreign exchange market.

into company's shares at 641 yen per share and at 129.10 yen per dollar. Fees 26%. "The illiquidity of the foreign \$40 1993 4½ 100 114.00 Noncollable. Each \$5,000 note with one warrant exercisable exchange contract has been a major drawback and effectively blocked Redeemable at 127% to yield 10.43% in 1993. Convertible into Alfied-Lyons shares at an expected 18% to 22% premium, and at a maximum price of 420 pence per share. Issuer has the option to give investors cash instead of shares. Fees the development" of swapping CP, said John C. Mowinckel of Bankers Trust. "Our structure gives liquidity to the foreign exchange con-

A major difference that Bankers Trust claims over the Goldman

The novelty developed by Bank-ers Trust for the Swedish Export nondollar paper. That restricts the issue is that the foreign exchange possibilities. For example, there is side of the transaction will be as no CP market in West Germany

> But Swedish Export Credit will CP. always be issuing dollar CP and the

prior to maturity would be able "to offer it to anyone else or sell it back to us and we will sell it on."

gram of equal size.

Daiwa was also appointed to set up a Euro-yen CP program for Svenska Handelsbanken. It will run within the bank's existing \$2.5 billion global CP program.

Petro-Canada plans to issue up to \$700 million in the Euro-CP market and has named J.P. Morgan, Citicorp, Credit Suisse First Boston, Orion Royal Bank and Swiss Bank Corp. as dealers.

Also tapping the market is Pri-merica, the U.S. financial services no CP market in West Germany and issuers are effectively barred from issuing mark-denominated CP in the international market.

and retailing group, which has named First Chicago, J.P.Morgan and Swiss Bank Corp. as dealers to place up to \$175 million of Euro-

Wharf Properties Ltd., a unit of investor will have the choice to custom tailor the currency.

Mr. Mowinckel said the investor seeking to sell dual-currency CP Dealers are J.P. Morgan and Chemsecurities.

In the syndicated bank loan mar-Swedish Export Credit, which ket, Euro-Disneyland has asked 10 plans to issue up to \$1 billion in banks to submit bids by Thursday Euro-CP, also has the option to on a financing package of 7 billion

twofold: Potentially cheaper funding costs for issuers, and a widening of the CP market by attracting
ing of the CP market by attracting
investors who up to now could not
obtain the type of paper they wantobtain the type of paper they want-Bank will provide an additional 5 lenders earn 4 point over the rollbillion francs.

Bankers expect the loan to be structured along the lines of the machinery. HIPDC, is concurting the machinery. HIPDC, is concurting the machinery. Eurotunnel project for a tunnel un-der the English Channel, running for 18 years at a margin of around 14 points over the interbank rate.

power plant. The loan carries the to seven.

The advantages he claims are issue paper in yea. Merrill Lynch is francs for the first phase of a pro- guarantee of Export Credits Guar-

ing average of three-month sterling

rently seeking a \$25 million, sixyear loan to finance the purchase of equipment outside Britain. In the French market, Compag-

Bank of China is seeking £172 nie Générale des Eaux is seeking a million for 20 years to finance the multi-option facility of 1.5 billion purchase of British equipment for a francs for five years but extendable

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ARAB INTERNATIONAL BANK **BALANCE SHEET**

June 30, 1987 and 1986

(Expressed in thousands of US dollars)

1986	1987	ASSETS
46.405	39.003	Cash and due from banks
1,333,001	955,934	Time Deposits
105,000	150,000	Trading SecuritiesInvestments
50,834	45,612	Marketable notes and bonds
95,620	108,952	Equity participations
556,075	668,872	Loans and advances, less provison
<i>31,268</i>	24,334	Accounts receivable and accrued interest
28,950	33,914	Property and equipment
2,247,153	2,026,621	
504,650	393,600	Customers' liabilities under credits, guarantees and acceptances
1986	1987	LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY
170.891	172,988	Demand deposits
1.770.535	1.542,430	Time deposits
53,830	60.427	Accounts payable and accrued interest
7,500	6,000	Proposed dividends
2,002,756	1,781,845	Total liabilities
150,000	150,000	Shareholders equity: Share capital
32.584	33.532	Statutory reserve
60.916	60.968	General reserve
897	276	Retained earnings
244,397	244,776	Total shareholders' equity
2,247,153	2,026,621	
504,650	393,600	Liabilities under credits, guarantees and acceptances

Mr. ABDULLATIF A. EL KIB Managing Director

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Dr. MOSTAFA KHALIL Chairman

Bahrain Branch: Diplomat Tower, Diplomatic Area Road No: 1705. Block 317, Manama, Bahrain. Telex: 9489 AIBBAH BN, 9538 AIBEX BN Telephone: 551611

EUROBONDS: Employment Is the New Villain in U.S. Trade Scenario (Consistence from first finance page) stock, was equally well received at with 200 million DM of five-year integrations and were ready to increase the nearly identical terms. Hungary also tapped the market with 200 million DM of five-year whether investors means lower ready.

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percentage. The big question is whether this trend will be halted the U.S. economy is headed.

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Oji Poper

Taiyo Sanso

Bond Finance Corp.

Deutsche mark paper, particu-larly the 250 million DM issue for Coca-Cola, met strong demand from Switzerland, even though the company's 10-year bond was yielding 40 basis points below the yield on comparably dated West German government paper. With Bonn

1993 · 4% 100

Even Avon, which is rated triple paper.

B, was able to offer 170 million DM

At 1 At the quality short-end of the

99.75 Semicropudity. Callable at 103 in 1992. Convertible into company's shores at 1,176 year per shore and at 130.20 year per dollar. Fees 29%.

111.50 Noncollable, Each \$5,000 note with one warrant exe

into company's shares at 683 yen per share and at 129.45 yen per dollar. Fees 26%.

into company's shares at 1,343 yen per share and at 130.20 yen per dollar. Fees 214%.

Noncollable, Each \$5,000 note with one warrant ex

pending a clearer picture of where of 10-year bonds at terms low market, investors could choose enough to enable it to swap the among Commerzbank, Dresdner ket saw only one new issue, for proceeds into fixed-rate dollars at a Bank, Hessische Landesbank In- Asahi Breweries. Among the four cheaper level than it could achieve ternational and the Finnish stateby tapping the dollar market di-rectly, Less the 2½ percent under-Gutzeit. All were well received, about stock prices overheating writing fees, the 61/2 percent bonds with dealers noting a steady deoffered at 100% were priced at 25 mand from Japan.

basis points over domestic issues.

Another issuer with a weak credit rating, the Dutch steel company

Lloyds Bank's £150 million, 10
Henceyens attracted investors. mitending to impose a 10 percent withholding tax on domestic interest payments, foreign investors point of 6% percent and offered 10-points over domestic government point of 6% percent and offered 10-points. Managers admit that the continue to shun domestic issues.

Eurofima, a company owned by Europe's state-owned railways to finance the purchase of rolling year notes.

Finance the purchase of rolling year notes.

Formula discount of 99%, percent and the purchase at a discount of 99%, percent substitute the purchase at a discount of 99%, percent and the purchase at a discount of 99%, percent substitute the purchase at a discount of 99%, percent substitute the purchase at a discount of 99%, percent and the purchase at a discount of 99%, percent substitute the purchase at a discount of 99%, percent and the purc

whether investors were lowering their assessment of Llovds.

The Japanese equity-linked marissues priced last week, a public warning from the Bank of Japan seemed to have no impact. Tokyo suffered only a one-day setback

Oji Paper was priced with a coupoints over domestic government pon of only 4% percent and the indicated 4% percent and the

On U.S. Bond Market, Fear After the Jobs Data

report of a leap in U.S. employ- basis point is one-hundredth of a

ment triggered sharp losses.
Although the February data were questioned by some credit maturities bore the brunt of the market experts, the report increased the prospects for a strengthening U.S. economy. The Labor Department said that the sell-off. As the price of the 30-year nation's civilian unemployment bond tumbled, its yield soared to rate had fallen to 5.7 percent, a 8.474 percent, the day's high, from nine-year low. 8.30 percent Thursday and 8.32

The news stirred fears of higher percent a week earlier. interest rates and lower prices for The report also reduced the possi- 3/32 to 99 1/32, to yield 8.27 per-

"The market was very quiet all week until Friday," said Peter Niculescu, a vice president in bond
market regearch at Salaman Broth market research at Salomon Broth-week earlier.

term bond, the 8% percent issue due in 2017, closed at 104 5/32 on Friday, down more than 2 points or \$20 for each \$1,000 of face value from 106 12/32 Thursday. It was an unusual loss for such a prime obligation. The bond was down 1 17/32 for the week.

So unsettled was the secondary market in Treasury issues that even the discovery rarket on bills that we have the discovery rarket of the discov

the discount rates on bills shot up prices of corporate and mortgage friday are revised later on."

Michael J. Moran, chief economist attends any market upheaval.

In employment statistics reported friday are revised later on."

Michael J. Moran, chief economist at Daiwa Securities America,

Even after some late bargain added hunting the discount rate on the . The Treasury said it would hold his assessment. 90-day bills was down 12 basis its monthly auction of one-year

Compiled by Our Staff From Disputches
NEW YORK — Despite four
quiet sessions, U.S. bond prices
ended lower for the week as the

points, at 5.72 percent. Six-month bills Thursday, when \$9 billion of these instruments are to be sold.
Donald H. Straszheim, chief still strong enough to justify the economist at Merrill Lynch & Co., fears of bond investors," he said percentage point.

Typically, the Treasury's longest

U.S. CREDIT MARKETS

The Treasury's long-term note, outstanding fixed-income debt. the 81/4 percent issue of 1998, sank 1 bility that the Fed would see a need cent, compared with 8.16 percent a to ease interest rates to stimulate week earlier. Among other interme-

The 71/2 percent issue of 1990 fell The benchmark Treasury long- 7/32 to 99 31/32 to yield 7.16 per-

cent, down from 7.10 the previous In Chicago, the spot March 20-

Donald H. Straszheim, chief still strong enough to justify the economist at Merrill Lynch & Co., fears of bond investors," he said. said that "questionable or not," the "In fact, we can all forget the talk employment report had "stunned about the Fed easing credit in order

The Labor Department said that foreseeable future. 531,000 jobs were created in Februforecasters said the February in- calculations," he added. crease would be no more than

200,000." But economists cautioned about annual growth rate of at least 2 placing too much emphasis on the percent for the first quarter. employment figures. "The total

Mr. Straszbeim said. the increase of 107,000 construc- the downward course of bond tion jobs, for example, seemed to prices was a "slight short squeeze" be at odds with the weakness dis-that developed late in the session. played by the building industry so far this year. He also noted that the government reported 200,000 new jobs in the wholesale and retail

trades in January and February. "By the government's own account, both the retail and housing industries have not fared well in recent months," Mr. Straszheim noted. "So we should not be surprised if some of the components of the employment statistics reported

was somewhat more circumspect in

"Even if the employment num-

to stimulate the economy in the "Anyone who still thinks the

ary and revised the January in-first-quarter GNP will only show a crease to 174,000. "Before the num- growth rate of 1.5 percent or less bers came out, the most optimistic will now have to re-examine their Mr. Moran said he expected the gross national product to post an

Whatever the employment fignumbers don't seem to jibe with ures portend, bond market particiother economic statistics issued by pants had to struggle with eager the government in recent days." sellers and reluctant buyers in the sellers and reluctant buyers in the United States and abroad. Dealers

Mr. Straszheim pointed out that said the only major interruption in

Indigo Ideas Corty Indigo reports were recommer ing Apple Computer at \$71/2; and our newest study says it will rise in time to \$123. Write, phone or telex for complintary reports explaining why vari

microtechnology bears and secondary

INDIGO INVESTMENT, S.A. Avde Polmo de Mellorco 43, Torremolinos, Melago, Spein. Phone 34-52-389600 Telex 79423,

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ROVER: Proposed Sale of Automaker to BAe Is Seen as British Solution

cally, this is an ideal solution be- a sensitive political issue. Continthere is not much industrial logic to

British taxpayers have pumped more than \$5 billion into Rover, formerly British Leyland, over the last decade only to get a steady stream of losses in return, In his announcement last Tuesday of the covernment's plans to negotiate the sale. Lord Young, Britain's trade and industry secretary, acknowledged that the automaker bears the scars of many years of decline

For years, Rover's fate has been a year from 2,000 British suppliers.

ish nationalism, Political pressure could not be ignored because Royer, though now a fraction of its size in the early 1970s, still makes seven of every 10 cars produced in Britain and buys \$3.5 billion worth of parts.

STANDARD: Executive Resigns

(Continued from first finance page) ioning itself against loan losses and better shape."

In the first half of 1987, Stan-

by Lloyds Bank PLC in 1986, it of total debt exposure. has subsequently disappointed expectations," Mr. Tyce said.

'Not all Standard's problems are of its own making." Mr. Tyce added. "Third World debt provisioning has hit all the major banks here. But it's not at all clear what Stan-

Amman Expands Trading

AMMAN, Jordan - Jordan's stock exchange will open for an hour of afternoon trading on Tuesdays and Wednesdays beginning this week, its general manager, Ha-shem Sabbagh, said Sunday. The Amman Financial Market previonsly opened for 90 minutes six mornings a week.

grain of Prime Minister Margaret over the next two months, is being Thatcher's free-market philosophy. hailed as a "British solution" to the But tentative plans to sell Rover to Rover dilemma. For the Thatcher Ford Motor Co. and then to General Motors Corp. two years ago were a way of turning an industrial probabandoned after fierce political opposition and a groundswell of Brit-

dard has done to put themselves in

Although the bank succeeded in dard's provisions against bad and fending off a hostile takeover bid doubtful loans stood at 22 percent doubtful loans stood at 22 percent Britain's four biggest commer-

cial banks recently reported sharply lower results for 1987 after in-creasing their debt provisions to would be its first in years. In 1986, between 29 percent and 35 percent of outstanding loans.

profit in 1986. Midland Bank PLC, the fourth-biggest bank, swung into a 1987 loss of £505 million after a £434 million profit the pre-

profit down 62 percent from £895 doors enthusiasts on both sides of

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government, the merger represents lem child over to the private sector without having to try to unload it onto individual investors.

Regardless of ownership, Rover though it has made impressive its position in more expensive cars.

"Unless it can do something like

During the 1980s, and especially under Graham Day, 54, a Canadian who was brought in as chairman in May 1986, Rover has streamlined its manufacturing, central-ized its management and sold off its truck and bus operations.

mation and sharply improved pro-ductivity, from 6.5 cars per worker per year in 1977 to 14 cars per worker in 1987, a level competitive with most of its European rivals. The company is expected to post

It has invested heavily in auto-

it had a loss of £455 million (\$807.4 million) on sales of £3.4 billion.
"The company has improved re-Lloyds, the nation's third-big-gest bank, reported a pretax loss of markably under Graham Day," £248 million after a £700 million said Ewan Fraser, an analyst for said Ewan Fraser, an analyst for James Capel & Co. "If Rover can

it has a chance." However, Rover today is far betwious year.

Britain's biggest bank, National
Westminster Bank PLC, saw its
pretax profit decline 30 percent, to
8704 million from a record £1.01
briskly, with the top-of-the-line
Willion in 1986 Barelaus Rank DIC
Range Power coating above billion in 1986. Barclays Bank PLC Range Rover costing about recorded a £339 million pretax \$38,000. It appeals to affluent out-

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the Atlantic.

cally, this is an ideal solution be-cause it keeps Rover British. But ued subsidies have run against the terms of which will be negotiated ous middle ground: It does not ous middle ground: It does not have the luxury image of Jaguar or Mercedes-Benz, yet it cannot compete with Europe's high-volume producers like Fiat, Renault and Volkswagen.

> The high-volume route seems impossible. As a result, said Krish Bhaskar, the director of the University of East Anglia's motor refaces darinting challenges, al- search unit, Rover must strengthen

"Unless it can do something like Jaguar, carve out a niche and a healthy export market, Rover will have trouble," he said.

Rover has moved into the lower end of the luxury market with its 800 model, called the Sterling in the United States, which it developed with Honda Motor Co. of Japan.

The Sterling, introduced in America in February 1987, was the first Rover to be marketed in the United States since 1980. Rover is hoping to capitalize on the cachet of the company's prestigious nameplates of the past, such as Austin, Morris, Triumph and MG. So far, the Sterling, which sells for \$20,000 to \$25,000, has received

a mixed reception in the United States. By the end of last December only 14,000 had been sold. making it unlikely that the compaget its models and marketing right, ny would reach its first-year goal of

> "Rover is heading in the right direction," Mr. Bhaskar said, "but it's still uncertain how successful they will be."

> Another uncertainty is what role Honda will play in Rover's future. Apparently interested in keeping its options open, the Japanese company has consistently declined to take an equity stake in Rover.

> > Seroll. 35 | 1-16 | 5 | 1-16 | 5 | 1-16 | 5 | 1-16 | 5 | 1-16 | 5 | 1-16 | 5 | 1-16 | 5 | 1-16 | 5 | 1-16 | 5 | 1-16 | 5 | 1-16 | 5 | 1-16 | 5 | 1-16 | 5 | 1-16 | 5 | 1-16 | 5 | 1-16 | 5 | 1-16 | 5 | 1-16 | 5 | 1-16 | 5 | 1-16 | 5 | 1-16 | 5 | 1-16 | 5 | 1-16 | 5 | 1-16 | 5 | 1-16 | 5 | 1-16 | 5 | 1-16 | 5 | 1-16 | 5 | 1-16 | 5 | 1-16 | 5 | 1-16 | 5 | 1-16 | 5 | 1-16 | 5 | 1-16 | 5 | 1-16 | 5 | 1-16 | 5 | 1-16 | 5 | 1-16 | 5 | 1-16 | 5 | 1-16 | 5 | 1-16 | 5 | 1-16 | 5 | 1-16 | 5 | 1-16 | 5 | 1-16 | 5 | 1-16 | 5 | 1-16 | 5 | 1-16 | 5 | 1-16 | 5 | 1-16 | 5 | 1-16 | 5 | 1-16 | 5 | 1-16 | 5 | 1-16 | 5 | 1-16 | 5 | 1-16 | 5 | 1-16 | 5 | 1-16 | 5 | 1-16 | 5 | 1-16 | 5 | 1-16 | 5 | 1-16 | 5 | 1-16 | 5 | 1-16 | 5 | 1-16 | 5 | 1-16 | 5 | 1-16 | 5 | 1-16 | 5 | 1-16 | 5 | 1-16 | 5 | 1-16 | 5 | 1-16 | 5 | 1-16 | 5 | 1-16 | 5 | 1-16 | 5 | 1-16 | 5 | 1-16 | 5 | 1-16 | 5 | 1-16 | 5 | 1-16 | 5 | 1-16 | 5 | 1-16 | 5 | 1-16 | 5 | 1-16 | 5 | 1-16 | 5 | 1-16 | 5 | 1-16 | 5 | 1-16 | 5 | 1-16 | 5 | 1-16 | 5 | 1-16 | 5 | 1-16 | 5 | 1-16 | 5 | 1-16 | 5 | 1-16 | 5 | 1-16 | 5 | 1-16 | 5 | 1-16 | 5 | 1-16 | 5 | 1-16 | 5 | 1-16 | 5 | 1-16 | 5 | 1-16 | 5 | 1-16 | 5 | 1-16 | 5 | 1-16 | 5 | 1-16 | 5 | 1-16 | 5 | 1-16 | 5 | 1-16 | 5 | 1-16 | 5 | 1-16 | 5 | 1-16 | 5 | 1-16 | 5 | 1-16 | 5 | 1-16 | 5 | 1-16 | 5 | 1-16 | 5 | 1-16 | 5 | 1-16 | 5 | 1-16 | 5 | 1-16 | 5 | 1-16 | 5 | 1-16 | 5 | 1-16 | 5 | 1-16 | 5 | 1-16 | 5 | 1-16 | 5 | 1-16 | 5 | 1-16 | 5 | 1-16 | 5 | 1-16 | 5 | 1-16 | 5 | 1-16 | 5 | 1-16 | 5 | 1-16 | 5 | 1-16 | 5 | 1-16 | 5 | 1-16 | 5 | 1-16 | 5 | 1-16 | 5 | 1-16 | 5 | 1-16 | 5 | 1-16 | 5 | 1-16 | 5 | 1-16 | 5 | 1-16 | 5 | 1-16 | 5 | 1-16 | 5 | 1-16 | 5 | 1-16 | 5 | 1-16 | 5 | 1-16 | 5 | 1-16 | 5 | 1-16 | 5 | 1-16 | 5 | 1-16 | 5 | 1-16 | 5 | 1-16 | 5 | 1-16 | 5 | 1-16 | 5 | 1-16 | 5 | 1-16 | 5 | 1-16 | 5 | 1-16 | 5 | 1-16 | 5 | 1-16 | 5 | 1-16 | 5 | 1-16 | 5 | 1-16 | 5 | 1-16 | 5 | 1-16 | 5 | 1-16 | 5 | 1-16 | 5 | 1-16 | 5 | 1-16 | 5 | 1-16 | 5 | 1-16 | 5 | 1-16 | 5 | 1-16 | 5 | 1-16 | 5 | 1-16 | 5 | 1-16 | 5 | 1-16 | 5 | 1-16 | 5

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U.S. Big 3, Aided by Low Dollar, Set European Sales Drive

GENEVA - The Big Three U.S. car companies, aided by a weaker dollar, have an-nounced plans to increase sales of U.S.-made cars in Europe.

General Motors Corp., Ford Motor Co. and Chrysler Corp., which have lost sales in the home market to small cars made by European and Asian manufacturers, say they believe they now have the sort of cars that Europeans want. And, they say, the lower dollar enables them to price competitively.

"People are starting to realize our new cars have completely changed," said Paul Stefens, public relations director of General Motors Continental NV, at the 58th Geneva International Motor Show last week.

"We still carry the image of 10 years ago, of

big gas-guzzling dinosaurs," he said. "But we're quickly dumping it." He was speaking after GM, the biggest U.S. automaker in terms of sales, with almost 35 percent of the market, announced plans to double sales of U.S.-built cars in Europe this year to 10,000, and double them again in

Mr. Stefens said GM can now compete on price and quality, and was not just taking advantage of a lower dollar. He said he ex-

pocted GM to take sales from West German, British and Swedish manufacturers with its front-wheel drive 2.8 liter V6 Oldsmobile Cutlass Supreme, Buick Regal and Pontiac Grand Prix.

Chrysler plans the most ambitious sales campaign in Europe, although it has no established dealer network like GM and Ford. Chrysler, the No. 3 U.S. manufacturer, with about 12 percent of the U.S. market, said it had recruited 335 dealers around Europe and planned to sell at least 10,000 U.S.made cars this year and 10,000 to 20,000 four-

wheel-drive Jeeps.
"We started planning this before the dollar went down," said Michael Hammes, Chrysler's vice president for international operations, "and we feel our product quality and reliability will allow us to compete in the most competitive market in the world -Europe. We're not relying on a low dollar to do business."

Chrysler plans to import its Voyager 2.5 liter V6 front-wheel drive miniwagon, the midsized LeBaron Coupé Turbo and Cabrio Turbo, the GTS range of sports sedans, and the ES range of small family hatchbacks. It will also sell the 4 liter Jeep Cherokee and the 2.5 liter Jeep Wrangler.

Ford, the second biggest U.S. car company in terms of sales, with just over 20 percent of the market, would not be specific about its

plans for Europe. It said it would increase sales gradually. It already sells some Taurus station wagons and Bronco four-wheel-drive vehicles in West

Germany, Sweden and Switzerland,

"We don't want to set targets," said Jack Brinkley. Ford of Europe's vice president of marketing. "Right now the dollar makes U.S. products look attractive. But we want to put something together that will be lasting. Meanwhile, the struggle for market leader-

ship in Europe is likely to intensify. Volkswagen AG, aided by its Audi AG and Spanish SEAT subsidiaries, has led the European market for three years.

VW sales this year should be boosted by the new wedge-shaped Passat, introduced at the Geneva show, but some of its other mar-

kets are under threat by new entrants. Fiat SpA, second last year with 14.2 percent of the market, introduced its new Tipo range, which will directly challenge VW's

Golf in the small family car market. The Golf has outsold the rest of its class in Europe for the last five years.

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O New York Times, edited by Eugene Maleska.

SPORTS BRIEFS

Wadkins Keeps 2-Stroke Lead in Golf

MIAMI (AP) — Bobby Wadkins, seeking his first victory in 14 years on the PGA For 3 Other Swiss Tour, retained a two-stroke lead Saturday in the third round of the Doral Open

Wadkins, leading since Thursday, had a third-round 70 for a 12-under-par 204. Chip Beck held on to second with a 70 that left him at 206. Mark McCumber moved into third with a 68, putting him at 207, while Jack Nicklaus fell from the third place sumed leadership in the absence of he held Friday but remained in contention with a 71, in a five-way tie at 208 with three injured teammates and made Sandy Lyle, Ray Floyd, Bruce Lietzke and Ben Crenshaw.

NHL-Soviet Exchange Accord Reported

MOSCOW (UPI) — The National Hockey League and the Soviet Hockey standings.

Oertli, 25, avoided the pitfalls Federation have reached agreement in principle for a series of exchanges beginning in December, with four Soviet teams playing games in North America in 1989-90 that count in the NHL standings, according to the newspaper Izvestia.

The paper, quoting Soviet hockey officials, said Saturday that two Soviet clubs

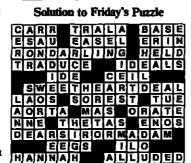
would play 10 to 14 exhibition games against NHL clubs from Dec. 26 to Jan. 12, hills this season.

1988. In September 1989, two NHL teams would play up to five matches against Soviet teams in the Soviet Union. Beginning in December 1989, Izvestia said, Soviet hill and the combined at the Calgability of the Calgabil teams will play a series in North America that will count in NHL standings.

New Zealand Unveils Its Cup Challenger course that was icier than on Friday, when the race was stopped

AUCKLAND, New Zealand (AFP) — New Zealand's America's Cup syndicate unveiled on Sunday its J-class boat for the cup challenge scheduled to be raced later

The New Zealand, the largest challenger in 50 years, was built in six months in strict security. It is 30 meters (90 feet) long at the water line with a four-meter beam and a 45-meter mast. To allow the crew to stack out, the fiberglass hull was moulded into sweeping, stunted wings at deck level. Sea trials are to begin late this month.



For the Record

Brazil said he will not vote on the host of the 1994 World Cup because Brazil is a candidate. He said the vote was rescheduled from June 30 to July 4. (AFP)

Eric Flaim of the United States won

Walliser, 24, long has been the

the men's overall title Sunday at the leader of the Swiss team. She was Heidi Zeller of Switzerland, the world speed skating championships in second in overall downhill points Alma Ata, Kazakhstan, U.S.S.R. Leo Visser of Holland was second, with David Schneider, who won Olympic Silk of the United States third. (UPI) Sambu Kalambay of Italy kept his World Boxing Association middle-

of the United States.

Oertli Wins Delayed Women's Downhill Falls End Season Compiled by Our Staff From Disputche

ASPEN, Colorado - Brigitte Oertli, a veteran Swiss skier, asa clean, controlled run Saturday to capture a weather-delayed wom-en's World Cup downhill race and move into first place in the overall

that knocked out two Canadian challengers to keep Switzerland unbeaten in the seven women's downhills this season.

ry Olympics, Oertli was clocked in minute, 22.83 seconds down a day, when the race was stopped because of heavy snow and poor visibility after 11 skiers had run. Three Swiss skiers - Maria Wal-

er, Vreni Schneider and Beatrice Gafner — suffered knee injuries when they crashed Friday on the same turn near the bottom of the course. All three are out for the remainder of the season.

The Swiss team physician said Gainer's injuries were the most severe, possibly requiring surgery.
Walliser had numerous injuries,

second in overall downhill points

gold medals in the giant slalom and slalom in Calgary. Alberta, and who leads the overall cup standings weight title Saturday with a unanimous in those categories, had been tied 12-round decision over Mike McCallum for the overall cup lead with her teammate Michela Figini.



It was Oertli's first downhill triumph in seven World Cup seasons.
"This is a great day for me," she said Saturday. "I proved to all that I can not only win in slalom but

also in downhill. Regine Mösenlechner of West Germany was second in 1:23.06. first seed in the absence of her injured teammates, was third in

Catherine Quittet of France was fourth in 1:23.23 and Veronika Wallinger of Austria took fifth in

Kerrin Lee of Canada finished sixth in 1:23.44. Two of her team-

when the race was postponed, but missed gates midway down the course Saturday and did not finish.
The Olympic downhill champion, Marina Kiehl of West Germa-

the flu and did not race. Oertil's victory earned her 25 points, moving her from third to first in the overall standings, ahead of Figini, with 198 points. Figini finished seventh Saturday, earning

nine points for a total of 194. Oertli also moved into second place in the downhill standings, behind Figini. (AP, UPI)

mates, Karen Percy and Laurie Men's Race Postponed Graham, had been first and second

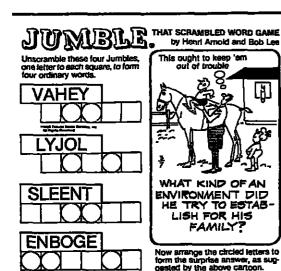
Strong winds at the top of t course Saturday at Whistler Moss tain in British Columbia forced o ficials to postpone the men's Wood Cup downhill race for a day, Uni ed Press International reported ny, was recovering from a cold and

The race was rescheduled fi Sunday morning, but adven weather conditions were expected to continue. The jury delayed a start of the race three times beam of fog over the middle of the 12,224-foot (3706-meter), 47-gap course. When the fog lifted, it was replaced by winds gusting up to \$ mph (90 kph).

DENNIS THE MENACE



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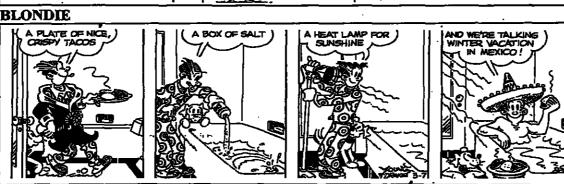
MONDAY'S FORECAST — CMANNEL: Rough, FRANKEURT; Snow, Terms. 5-044 — 321.LONDON: Clearly Terms. 7—4.45 — 39. MADRID: Fair. Terms. 12-04.5—39. MADRID: Fair. Terms. 12-04.5—39. MADRID: Fair. Terms. 14—7 (57—45). PARIS: Showerts. Terms. 24—7.41.3—39. PARIS: Showerts. Terms. 3—2.41.3—39. PARIS: Showerts. Cloudy. Terms. 12—31. SALAMIN. ANTV: NOT Available. ZURICH: Overcost. Terms. 3—1 (38—34). SANGKOK: MIS. Terms. 3—5.4 (90—71). PANGKOK: Cloudy. Terms. 14—13 (57—55). MANILAS: Fair. Terms. 3—2.4 (90—75). \$EQUIL: Fair. Terms. 3—2. (38—28). SINGAPORE: Thunderstorms. Terms. 31—24 (86—75). TOKYO: MISI. Terms. 11—4 (57—39)

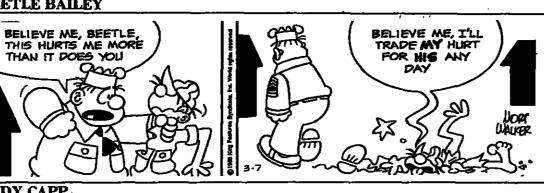
PEANUTS



















WORLD STOCKS IN REVIEW / Via Agence France Presse

Amsterdam

Amsterdam stock prices rose moderately last week, helped by a fairly stable dollar and a good performance on Wall Street. The ANP-CBS general index closed Friday at 238.0 points, a 3 percent gain from the previous week's closing of 230.4. Volume was 9.485 billion guilders, up from 8.016 billion.

Some advances came on reports of favorable

Some advances came on reports of favorable corporate results. The stockbrokerage Kempen & Co. said it expected few developments that would influence trading this week.

Frankfurt

Prices on the Frankfurt Stock Exchange dipped slightly last week as the market took a ather from a 15 percent advance in February. The Commerzbank index of 60 major stocks finished the week at 1,388.7, down 2.8 points from a week earlier.

But analysts said the marker's tone remained firm because of a drop in bond-market interest rates and good company results. Volume on the eight West German stock exchanges was just 12.08 billion DM for the week, down from

17.59 billion a week earlier.
The most popular stocks were in the tire, pharmaceutical and department store sectors. Continental gained 9.70 DM on the and Schering rose 15. Kaufhof rose 5.10 DM after reporting a 7.5 percent increase in sales for 1987. Karstadt was up by 11.50 DM.

The performance of auto stocks was mixed.
BMW was off 6.50 and VW fell 0.50, but
Daimler was up 6 DM for the week.
In electricals, AEG was off 4.80, and Siemens 9. Among banks, Dresdner rose 0.80 DM, but Commerzbank lost 5.20 and Deut-

Hong Kong
Optimism returned in force last week to the Hong Kong stock market, with the Hang Seng index surging more than 116 points in active trading. The key market indicator closed the week at 2,472.38, up 116.5 points from a week

The more broadly based Hong Kong Indexended the week at 1,619.26, a gain of 76.38 points. Average daily volume soared to 927.8 million Hong Kong dollars from 564.76 million dollars the previous week.

Steady trading across the board boosted the Hang Seng index by 34.16 points Monday and by 36.63 points Tuesday.

Dealers said that the colony's budget un-

veiled Wednesday, which includes cuts in cor-porate and personal taxes, held few surprises. The index inched up 7.42 points on the day. The index gained 6.35 points Thursday and 3.90 points Friday in moderate trading.

Cathay Pacific rose 6.50 for the week and Cheung Kong gained 7.20.

London

The London Stock Exchange extended its gains last week, propelling the Financial Times index of 30 industrial shares to 1.478.7. The closing was 55 points higher than a week earli-

On Wednesday, the Financial Times-Stock Exchange index of 100 shares broke the 1,800 barrier for the first time since the stock market collapsed in October. The optimism was attributed in part to hopes that tax breaks will be announced by Nigel Lawson, the British chan-cellor of the Exchequer, when he unveils the nation's budget on March 15. Prices advanced Monday, Tuesday and

Wednesday despite an announcement at the start of the week that Britain posted a big current-account deficit for January. Trading quieted Thursday, but picked up again Friday in the most active session since mid-Novem-

Stock prices were buoyed during the week by encouraging earnings reports from major com-panies. Shell, Cadbury-Schweppes, Fisons and STC posted results that were better than ex-

Milan

Prices on the Milan Bourse slipped slightly last week as shares in companies controlled by the financier Carlo de Benedetti dominate trading. The Comit index finished the week at 489.39, against 491.74 the previous Friday.

After advancing for two sessions to a closing of 1,042, its high for the year, the index posted losses Wednesday through Friday, ending just I percent higher than at the start of 1988.

De Benedetti shares were much in demand Monday and Tuesday as the struggle continued in Belgium for control of Societé Générale de Belgique SA and rumors spread of an im-

pending merger of Sabaudia and the CIR hol

g company. But Olivetti finished the week with a loss of 0.57 percent. Sabaudia was off 3.25 percent and Cofide retreated by 5.10 percent.

Paris Prices on the Paris Bourse retreated about 4 percent last week in what some and lysts described as a much-needed consolida-

tion after a 20 percent runup during the Febr ary settlement period. The CAC index close at 298.0, down from 306.9 the previous Frida Many dealers have feared that the share increases in February could lead to a stee correction that would cause many investors to lose interest permanently. They therefore we

comed the mild profit-taking.
Foreign investors continued to buy, though
in small amounts, during the week. Analysi
said that another reason for the market's lad of steam was a decline in "takeover leve" companies adopt measures to discourage p tential raiders.

Another negative factor, analysts say, is this institutional investors have stopped buying a advance of France's presidential elections in April and May.

Singapore

Prices on the Singapore stock market gained considerable ground last week, with the State Times Industrial Index rising 32.4 points to close Friday at 920.60.

close Friday at 920.60.

Volume was 102.8 million units valued it 185.5 million Singapore dollars, up 23 percent from 150.5 million dollars, afterprevious week.

Scottment was subduent saily in the week, with investors uncertaint about the market direction. But the release of figures showing strong economic growth helped boost sain and the market beard of the market.

ment toward the end of the week. Prices also rose Thursday and Friday in anticipation of the unveiling of a budget that would be favorable for the market. The budget generally met expectations, with a minor in the crease for tobacco the only tax increase and

NOL TSR topped the list of active counter with 10.35 million units traded, followed by WOREBOARD

Tokyo

Share prices continued to climb last week to Manding. the Tokyo Stock Exchange, with the key Nikkei stock average posting gains for the sixth consecutive week.

The stock average closed Saturday at 25,627.57 yea, up 342.70 yea from a week carlier. Cash-heavy institutional investors and foreign investors played a major role in the advance, dealers said.

The TSE composite index of all common stocks listed on the market's first section of 31.33 points for the week to end at 2.109.48.20 fourth weekly gain in a row. That closing topped the level of 2,101.17 seen Oct. 19, the day before the Tokyo share market collapsed. The Nikkei average was still short of its Oct. 19 level of 25,746.56 yen. Average daily volume rose to 1.07 billion shares from 961 million in the provious and the state of the state

previous week.

The value of stocks traded jumped to last trillion yen a day from 932 billion yen the previous week. On Thursday, volume hit had billion shares, the most active day of tradiet since August

The market opened on a mixed note Morday, with investors fearing that the recovery was overly rapid. The Nikkei average lost 420 yen, but the TSE index was up 0.23 points.

The TSE continued to climb through Wednesday, stretching its advance to 16 consecutive sessions. It was the fourth-longest in nerrupted advance ever for the index.
On Thursday, both the Nikkei average and the interrupted advance ever for the index.

TSE index suffered sizable losses as many investors became cautious. But buying by lo cign investors, who focused on steels, high-sed electricals and precision issues, pushed the Nikkei average up both Friday and Sannday.

Trading was mixed Sanurday, with the Nike average rising 11 05 mm and 15 miles. kei average rising 11.95 yen and the TSE interdeclining 0.31 points.

Zurich

Stock prices rose last week in Zurich, boosing the Crédit Suisse index to 463.5 point against 451.3 the previous Friday. The Swiss Bank Corp. indicator edged 10.

516.4 from 505.0 the previous Friday.
Bank retail store and chemical issues

particularly popular. Swiss Bank Corp. 1982 while the financial company Elektronia

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Welsh Get at Least Tie for Title In Brawling Match With Irish

By Bob Donahue ional Herald Tribune

DUBLIN - Wales has assured iself of at least a tie for first place in the Five Nations rugby tourna-ment by beating Ireland here, 12-9, while England beat Scotland in Edinburgh, 9-6, on the fourth of the annual Five Nations weekends.

grand slam, or clean sweep of all four of their matches, at home in Cardiff against France on the fifth and last day, March 19. The worst Wales can do now is share first place with the French, who were idle Saturday. The best Scotland can do with all four of its matches played and three of them lost — is share last place with the English or the Irish, who meet at Twickenham in suburhan London on the final day.

Yet it was the Scots who inflicted France's only defeat so far. This year's tournament continues to be a roller coaster of highs and off days.
Thirteen of the 15 Irishmen who
almost held Wales to a draw here

Strong a Country of the last when France demolished Ireland, Strong a Country of the last when France demolished Ireland, 25-6, two weeks before.

Now the press boxes at Lansacra's to perform to the many applied in Edinburgh competed in both and a competed in a competed in the competed rayfield in Edinburgh competed in up down the state of th The race state of the west of the west of the contract of the west of the west

tart of the interest These were not exhibition match-These was to assure certain ourse When the same avoid certain last place, in Enephice and a work to a gand's. "Wales Got What They Came For," said a Dublin headline Sunday. The visiting teams won, doing what they needed to do.

That they both did it poorly was partly the doing of the opposition. managements exchanged accusations of "killing" the Edinburgh match, Ireland's captain, Donal Lenihan, credited his players for bottling up and rattling the Welsh.

The Irish kicked off long, won a lineout and hoisted the ball. But lineout and notset the back at them by Welsh scrumhalf Robert Jones, who expertly decked Phil Danaher as the fullback caught it. The ball popped free, lock Phil May was at the ruck and flyhalf Jonathan Davies kicked a drop goal in the fourth minute It was Davies's 13th drop for Wales in only 21 matches.

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Absent from that rack, writhing on the ground far from the action with a damaged right shoulder, was the other Welsh lock, Robert Nor-ster, His opinion of Irish tactics, candidly expressed to Ireland's Willie Anderson, seemed to be the spark that began a mass brawl in the eighth minute. Showy roundhouse punches did no recorded damage.

By that time, though, Danaher had landed a crashing tackle on be San Davies, who never looked his usual cocky self thereafter.

The match settled down into symmetrical halves. Michael Kiernan, with a stiff breeze behind him, missed with five penalty kicks and an attempted drop before finally registering a penalty goal in the 42d minute. After the interval, Welsh fullback Paul Thorburn used the same wind for five penalty kicks but succeeded only with the last

one, in the 43d minute.

WALES CONFERENCE

FIVE NATIONS RUGBY

first quarter when Philip Mata clearance kick by Jones. Kiernan converted, and his penalty made it 9-3 at halftime. That was not going minual Five Nations weekends.

to be enough of a cushion, in the view of Ireland's coach, Jimmy Davidson, and he was right.

Four minutes into the second picked up and plunged rightward for a Welsh try that Thorburn converted. The score stayed-stuck at 9-9, with the Irish defending magnificently as Davies scattered panicky dropkicks, until Thorburn's longdelayed coup de grace.

Davidson said the Welsh deserved to win. His own players spent almost the entire second half deep in their own territory. The suspense, and the festive

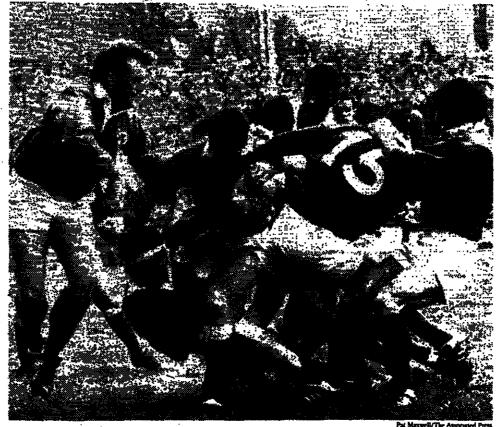
out of their own half. Penalty kicks were made in almost perfect silence. have yet to score a try this year.

A drop goal — by Rob Andrew, England's reinstated flyhalf — was the only difference, too, in the scores at Murraylield. Gavin Hastings, for thews, an effective flanker, blocked Scotland, and Jonathan Webb, for England, each kicked two penalty goals, and it was Webb's second which won the match.

While the Dublin kickers were missing 9 penalty kicks out of 11, the Edinburgh kickers were missing 8 of 12. All told, spectators spent about half, Jones feinted leftward behind half an hour watching the boring the scrum and No. 8 Paul Moriarty routine of the lonely placekicker. Punches were thrown in Edin-

burgh, too. All 30 players finished in Dublin, but England's senior flanker. Peter Winterbottom, left on a stretcher with rib damage early in the Murrayfield clash. For England, the victory put an

end to a string of 10 defeats away from home in Five Nations play since March 1983, It was Scotland's first Five Nations defeat at home since 1985. Grant, the coach, later crowd, made the speciacle. The announced retirement from the in-characteristic Lansdowne roar ternational scene, as veteran erupted every time the Irish broke scrumhalf Roy Laidlaw had earlier. The English, in three matches.



Denis McBride of Ireland attempted to break away with the ball as a teammate pulled aside No. 15 Paul Thorburn of Wales during the Five Nations rugby match in Dublin. Wales won the game, 12-9.

No. 2 Purdue Wins Big Ten Title, Heads For NCAA Tourney

in and 59 still to come in the U.S. college basketball season, Second-ranked Purdue, North Carolina A&T. Southern University, Southwest Missouri State and Cornell won automatic berths Saturday in the NCAA tournament while No. 4 Oklahoma and No. 8 Kentucky won regular-season con-ference titles and Bradley's Hersey Hawkins, the nation's leading scor-

er, broke the records of two of the

greatest players in college history. Purdue 80, Michigan 67: In West Lafayette, Indiana, junior center Melvin McCants, who had taken himself out of the game in its early moments because he was nervous, scored a career-high 24 points and the Boilermakers survived cold shooting down the stretch to beat No. 10 Michigan and clinch their first outright Big Ten title since 1969. The conference does not have a postseason tourney to decide its automatic NCAA representative.

Norman, Oklahoma, Harvey Grant scored 26 points as the Sooners won the Big Eight title while top-ping the 100-point mark for the

17th time this season. Oklahoma guard Mookie Blaylock had three steals and set a Big Eight single-season record of 117.

Conference title.

their record to 28-2 and went into swered punches at Abdul Shamsid-the Pac-10 tournament having tied Deen, a forward for the Friars. Oregon State's 1981 team for most ague victories in a season.

Coast Athletic Association finale.
Clemson 97, No. 13 Georgia
Tech 94: In Clemson, South Caroli-Tech 94: In Clemson, South Carolina. "She added, "Nobody went na. Jerry Pryor's short baseline jump after him. Nobody provoked him." shot with 1:10 left in the second

Bradley 93, Indiana State 74: In Peoria, Illinois, Hawkins scored a Missouri Valley Conference tournament record 41 points for No. 14 Bradly by making four three-point shots and going 17-of-17 at the foul line. The 6-foot-3-inch (1.9-meter) senior, who is averaging 36 points a game, broke the record of 40 points set by Indiana State's Larry Rind in

overtime beat No. 13 Tech.

Forty Niner and Notebook set a quick points for Indiana State, while

overtime to end No. 15 BYU's 15-On the turn, Cherokee Colony mo- game home winning streak.

NEW YORK — It's five teams and 59 still to come in the U.S.

The Assumuted Prover and Conference victims by scoring 20 straight points in the first half.

North Carolina A&T 101, Florida A&M 85: In Greensboro, North Carolina, Claude Williams scored 22 points as A&T won the Mid-Eastern Athletic Conference tournament and its seventh straight trip

to the NCAA tournament. Southern 78, Grambling State 62: In Baton Rouge, Louisiana, Southern successfully defended its SWAC tournament title behind Kevin Florent's 29 points.

Southwest Missouri 70, Wisconsin-Green Bay 52: In Springfield, Missouri, Kelby Stuckey scored 15 of his 19 points in the second half to help his team win the Association of

Mid-Continent Universities title. Princeton 79, Cornell 58: In Princeton, New Jersey, the Big Red lost but still clinched its first by League title since 1954 when second-place Dartmouth lost to Yale,

Okłahoma 113, Nebraska 93: In Iorman, Oklahoma, Harvev Grant Attacks Fans

Compiled by Our Staff From Disputches PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island Providence dealt St. John's hopes of gaining an NCAA tournament Kentucky 78, Mississippi 71: In bid a severe blow Saturday night Oxford, Mississippi, Rex Chapwith a 90-81 upset in a game marred by an ugly melee involving St. John's players and spectators.

With St. John's trailing by 60-45 Arizona 89, Washington 71: In and [1:5] left to play, starting cen-fueson, Arizona, Sean Elliott scored ter Jayson Williams was ejected af-25 points as the No. 3 Wildcats ran ter he threw a number of unan-

Mary Fisher, who was sitting just behind the St. John's bench, said Nevada-Las Vegas 86, New Mex- that as Williams left the court "he ico State 68: In Las Vegas, Gerald said, 'I'm sick of this,' and then he Paddio scored 21 points to power picked up a chair, swung it in the No. 5 UNLV to victory in its Pacific air and then flung it into the front row. One guy was hurt on the hand; the other guy was scratched on the

The game was stopped for 10 minutes while police restored order. Reserve center Sean Muto had to be restrained by two assistant coaches.

Williams was taken to the Providence police department and charged with assault with a dangerous weap-on. He was released on a \$150 bail bond, but must appear Tuesday in Providence District Court.

St. John's will play its first-round

Correction

The Associated Press MISSION, Kansas - The Associated Press erroneously reported Thursday that the NCAA Committee on Infractions said that an inmentarily looked as if he might pass

Loyola-Marymount 110. Portthe leaders. Buoy also made a brief land 104: In Santa Clara, California.

newspaper articles found no proof of wrongdoing in the University of

er, who had shaken off his other challengers. It was now a two-horse race.

Brian's Time passed the leader in midstretch, but Forty Niner hing tough until the firelly uses a sort of surface to the leader in the week, added No. 19

Mississippi State 73, No. 19 Vanderbille Amerika and disciplinary actions to be taken."

The NCAA said it found no proof of violations within its four-leading to the state of the week, added No. 19

The Green Grass of Home Is Sprouting Forth Again

NEW YORK - Who stole the strawberries? Who put the eye-black in Kirk Gibson's cap? Who threw the overalls in Mrs. Murphy's chowder?

These were the questions America was asking Saturday as the beautiful green of real baseball grass glowed from the television tube. What a sight it was, too, after the drab brown hills of Alberta and the cold ice of the Olympic Winter Games. It is now March. Do you know where your Tomba La

We sat through the Endless Winter Games, proving that cryonics actually works. But recalled to life, we now have the first baseball controversy of the spring — and it isn't even spring yet, except in our hearts. Somebody in Dodgertown had the andacity to spread the thick black goo inside Gibson's cap just before he went out to play his first inning as a Dodger. He got so mad that he stormed off the field announcing that Big Kirkie wouldn't play that day.

Things are patched up now. Gibson's got the gunk cleaned out of his long hair; Tom Lasorda has instructed the Dodgers to make nice, and Jesse Orosco has said he cannot tell a lie. With this one little prank and Gibson's walkout, all is well with the world. Baseball, the national pastime, is back. Baseball, gentlemen, baseball, as Jimmy Cannon once

VANTAGE POINT/ George Vecsey

respectable French tabloid. It had a long feature on Franck Piccard, France's only Olympic gold medalist, in the super giant slalom. It was quite clear the French know every subtlety of Piccard's life, his family, his training, his psyche, as we do with our baseballers and our footballers.

Looking back, much of the Winter Games seemed to be about equipment and speed, human projectiles whizzing past us. I went up to the luge one day and the bobsled another day, but I could not quite figure out why the Soviet sledders and the East German sliders were winning. Was it their technique? Was it, as Jimmy the Greek might have said, their thigh bones? In the United States and Canada, we love our individual-

ists, our boxers, our tennis champs, our sprinters, and we also have a lush variety of team sports, leagues more than 50 and 100 years old, legends and apocrypha, heroes and villains. With all the freedom, all the information, we revel in 24-hour sports channels, teams with histories, sports that keep evolving, with the emphasis on patterns and creativity

rather than speed and equipment.
You want to know why the Los Angeles Lakers win, you can figure it out by watching No. 32, pretty much naked to the world except for his purple-and-gold uniform and sneakers. In my winter at the Olympies, I would have traded all the best jetty in Calpary for 48 minutes of watching No. 32 As of Saturday, baseball was back, shimmering from the television, Tim McCarver and Ralph Kiner together again, Dave Johnson and Lasorda, Jesse, all the gang, our people. Every nation has its own sports, its own intrigues. Diring a light state of Scott, its own intrigues. Diring a light state of Scott, its own intrigues. Diring a light state of Scott, its own sports, its own intrigues. Diring a light state of Scott, its own sports it into the Carver of Scott, its own sports of light state of Scott, its own sports of Scott, its own sports of light state of Scott, its own sports of full in the Winter Games I picked up a copy of Liberation, the Gibson, on the cover of Sports Illustrated magazine, the free

agent who walked from the Detroit Tigers. His new chums want to make him feel welcome, they stick eye-black inside his cap. We read this over breakfast and we giggle because baseball has a history of just such foolishness.

Baseball players are temperamental, artistic, creative. They need to express themselves by sticking hot dogs in their pals' fielding gloves, by lighting matches on each others' shoes, by snipping off each others' ties. It's the American way.

Baseball is in our blood, it's part of our collective psyche, part of our literature. The day before the

part of our lore, part of our literature. The day before the grass came back to my television set, the mail produced a charming little children's book entitled "On Home Ground," by Alan Leichuk, just issued by Gulliver Books of Harcourt Brace Jovanovich. It is about a young Jewish boy growing up in Brooklyn right after The War, caught among his loyalties to his immigrant father, his war hero pal and a Dodger rookie named Jackie Robinson. In America, baseball and a lost team from Brooklyn and a

rookie named Robinson are quite understandable symbols of assimilation into American culture. To peraphrase the Levi's rye bread commercial, you don't have to be Jewish - or from Brooklyn, or a boy — to enjoy "On Home Ground." You don't have to like baseball, either. But you understand it.

Stop worrying. Remind Gibson to inspect his cap before unning out to left field. Twist the dial, there might be a baseball game somewhere. It's March. Do you know where

Hooker Terry Kingston, who had been active in the early troubles, scored a my at the end of the line was running next to had been active in the early troubles, scored a my at the end of the race in Dubai, United Arab Emirates, as the popular Arab sport entered the final week of its season.

Saturday he was running next to last, more than a dozen lengths belief in the leaders, before he unleashed

Brian's Time Wins Derby; Favored Ruhlmann Is-8th Set by Indiana State's Larry Bird in 1978, and his 1,014 points this season broke the 28-year-old MVC mark of 1,011 set by Oscar Robertson's at Cincinnati. Set by Indiana State's Larry Bird in 1978, and his 1,014 points this seaagainst Villanova on Friday, probably without Williams. The league's new policy on fighting bars son's at Cincinnati.

ly raced and little-regarded before Saturday, Brian's Time won the Florida Derby and became a bona fide contender for the 3-year-old thoroughbred racing classics, while the favored Ruhl-mann finished eighth. Brian's Time's victory at Gulfstream

Park was a 32-to-1 upset, but it was no fluke since he scored a neck decision over Forty Niner, the reigning champion of the 3-year-old generation. Notebook was third, three lengths

back, with Cherokee Colony fourth. The time for 11/2 miles (1.82 kilometers), 1:49 45, was not impressive, since the track was very fast. But it was a solid run by Brian's Time, making his sixth start and improving with each.

pace, covering the first quarter-mile in 23 Robertson attended the game. sconds and the half-mile in :46 35.
Surprisingly, Cherokee Colony was running third—a deviation from the comefrom-behind style that had carried him to the comefrom-behind style that had carried him to the last 83 seconds of the second in the last 84 se victory in the Flamingo Stakes.

rum. But it was Brian's Time and the No. 18 Lions extended the najockey Randy Romero who got into high gear. Running three-wide on the turn, the colt zoomed past much of Coast Athletic Conference tournathe field, then took aim at Forty Nin-er, who had shaken off his other chal-Mississippi State 73.

he finally was worn down.

of wrongdoing in the University of Kentucky's basketball program. The NCAA report said: "The university's report acknowledged viola-tions the university was able to sub-

Vanderbilt to its list of Southeast- year stature of limitations.

SCOREBOARD

Hockey

. NHL Standings

FRIDAY'S RESULTS

World Cup WOMEN'S DOWNHILL (At Aspes Colorodo) 1. Brighte Gertii, Switzerland, 1 minute, 22.83

3 Heldi Zeller, Switzerland, 1:23.71, 1. Held Zeller, Switzerland. 1:23.71,
4. Cattlerine Quittel. France. 1:23.23,
5. Veronika Wallinger, Audiria: 1:23.24,
6. Kerrin Lee, Canado. 1:23.44,
7. Michele Fight. Switzerland. 1:23.47,
8. Kohrin Gutersohn, Austria. 1:23.87,
9. Carole Merite. France. 1:23.87,
9. Carole Merite. France. 1:23.87,
World City Overuil Standings.

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Certi, 198 points; Figini, 194; Vreni Schm www.nepourse; Figen, 199; Vrent Schweider, Swifferfonc, 185; Blonco Fermander Octoo, Spain, 154; Antha trachter, Austria, 147; Martia, Walliser, Swiffzer Innel, 143; Martia, 147; Martia, Starte, 139; Quitter, 100; Christo Kinshoter-Gutistro, 139; Quitter, 100; Christo Kinshoter-Gutistro, W. Germany, 98; Signia Work, Austria, 94;

Wertickly, 19: 34916 Work, Austric. 14.
Wertick Cris Downkill Standings
Flaint, 1th points; Certil, 19: Wolliser, 62:
Wolf, 50: Koren Percy, Conodo, 48: Beolitice
Geffer, Sudterfond, 43: Marino Klafu W. GerMany, 48: Mosenlectner, Lourte Grobort, Connda, 35: Chantal Bournissen, Switzerland, 34.

Priestoy (4), Shappord (29), Andreychuk (26), Jockson (1), Tucker (13), Arniel (15); Diomae (28), Dohlen (23), Petit (6), Saots en goal: New York (on Borrosso) 46-610-22, Buffolo (on Vamblesbrouck) 17-19-17-63.

Quebec 1 1 9-2 Wasshipston (1 1 9-2 Wasshipston (21), Stevens (9), Gorfner (42), AMiller (30), Ladvard (4); Guinev (2), Goulet (37), Saots on goal: Quebec (on Malorchuk (8-13-7-24, Wasshington (on Gosselin) 8-13-11-72. Philogelaphia Philodelphia
Edmontos
Simpson 2 (45), Anderson 4 (31), Messier
(33); Propo (23), Huber (7), Mellonby (22),
Craven (23), Solis on soal; Philodelphia (on
Fuhr, Roush) 6-714-77, Edmonton (on LoForest, Hexiali) 14-8-30.

Detroit: Klima (32). Asmon (23). Vellat (7).
Oates (3). Glimaur (2 (31). Nutler (28). Federica (15). Shots on goal: Detroit (on Millen)
9-10-51—25. St. Louis (on Honlan) 10-9-51—25.
Chicage
8 2 2-4
Missecotiv 2 9 6-2

National Basketball Association Standings

ASSOCIATION STANDINGS

EASTERN CONFERENCE Assists: Sucromento 29 (K.Smith. D.Smith 7). Soci Antonio 31 (Dawkins 10).

Phoenix 25 22 AP 16

Berver 25 23 22 20—169

Provision 25 23 AP 16

Berver 25 23 25 22 30—169

Provision 25 23 AP 16

Berver 25 25 24 AP 16

Jersey 25 24 AP 16

Jersey 25 25 24 AP 16

Jersey 36 AP 25 25 24 AP 16

Jersey 37 AP 25 25 24 AP 16

Jersey 37 AP 25 25 24 AP 16

Jersey 37 AP 25 25 24 AP 16

Jersey 38 AP 25 25 AP 16

Central Division 39 AP 25 25 AP 16

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Selected Scores From College Basketball Games in the United States

Basketball

| Section | Sect

Miami, Ohio 71, Kent 51, 67 Mianesota 62, Michigan 51, 61 Notre Dame 72, Marquette 90 ourl St. 70, Wis-Green Boy 52 nsin 74. Northwestern 69 SOUTHWEST Baylor 84, Texas 60

Houston 81, Rice 45 Oktohoma 113, Nebrosko 93 Southern Meth. 83, Chicago St. 66 Texas A&M 66, Texas Christian 60 FAR WEST Arizono 89, Washington 71 Arizono St. 82, Washington S Fulletton St. 93, Long Beach Fullerton St. 73. Comp Sect of T Montono St. 83. Idoho 65 Nev-Los Vegas 66. New Mexico St. 68 Orason 62. Orason St. 61 San Diego St. 79, Air Force 67 Signford 73, Southern Col 65 Texas-El Pasa 83, Brigham Young 80, 20T

TOURNAMENTS Atlantic 18 Conference First Round e 81. Mossochuseris 75 Colonial Athlelic Association First Round George Mason at James Madison 57 N.C.-Wilmington 70, Navy 55

Colorado St. 59, Hawail 47

11. pacrumento 22 18 24 30— 94
11 Houston 30 24 21 30—165
12 6-6 Olojuwon 9-14-6-24, Short 9-14-6-22; Thorpe
10-21-6-24, Thous 8-20-5-51, Rebounds: Socromento 51 (Thorse 19), Houston 41 (Dicluwon 13), Assists: Socramento 20 (Theus 4), Houston 12 (Leovell 13), San Antonio

Richmond 67, East Carolina 41 William 8. Mary 76. American U. 75
East Coast Conference
First Round
Lafavette 84. Holstra 54

Lahigh 83. Bocknell 79 Rider 88. Defoware 82 Towson 51. 74. Drexel 67 Metro Atlantic Attletic Con Semificals Semifinals Fordhom 53, St. Peter's, \$2 Lo Salle SE, Halv Cross 64 Missouri Valley Conference First Round Bradley 93, Indiana 51, 74

Creighton 89, S. Hilinois 87 Hilmois St. 72. Droke 60 Wichila St. 74, Tuise 66 Southern Conference Tr.-Chottonooso 71, Marshell 70 VMI 79, E. Tennesse St. 60 Southbend Conference First Round McNeese St. 87, SW Texos St 79

McNeese St. dr. 5 W Louisland & Texas-Artington 24, NW Louisland & San Belt Conference First Raund

N.C. Charlotte 73, Jacksonville 72
Old Daminion 88, W. Kentucky 84, OT South Alabama 78, Ala. Birminishom 7. South Alabama 78. Alo. Birminsham 73
Vic. Commonwealth 82. South Florida 60
West Coast Athletic Conference
First Round
Lavels. Calls. 118, Portland 184
Pepperaine 81, Gonzaga 70
Sonio Clara 98, San Francisca 88
Statests Call 48, San Clana 48

European Soccer

Arsenai 2 Tottenham 1 Point Standings: Liverpool 72: Mancheste United 55; Notfington Forest, Everton 52; Ar-senol 51; Queens Park Rongers 46; Wimbledon 45; Tottenham 39; Luton 38; Southampton, Newcosile.Sheffield Wednesday 37: West Harn, No.

cosile.Steffield Wednesday 37; West Ham, Norwhich, Coventry 33; Chelsea 32; Derby, Portsmouth 30; Oxford 2a, Charlton 25, Walford 21,
FRENCH FIRST DIVISION
Niart 0, Bardeoux 0
Paris Saint-Germain 1, Toulon 0
Manaca 4, Connes 1
Matz 1, Brest 1
Marseitte 3, Nantes 0
Auxerro 2, Nice 0
Toulouse 2, Lille 1
Le Hayre 1, Racing Club 1
Montaellier 2, Loval 1

Certorie I, Racing Cital Monitoeller 2. Laval 1 Lens 1. St. Ellenne 0 Point Standidos: Monaco 39; Rocins Club 35; Bardeoux 34; Morsellle 31; Auverre, St. Ellenne 30; Carnes 30; Metz 23; Toulon, Mont-25; Lille, Niort 24; Nice, Paris 5-G 22, Brest 20,

Baseball **Exhibition Games**

FRIDAY'S RESULTS Pittsburgh 6. Philiodelphia 3 Cincinnati 9. Tarania 3 N.Y. Yonkees 5, Allania 4 Baston (ss) 5, Chunichi Dragons 2 Houston 9, Kansas City 7 Detroit 5. Boston (ss.) 1 St. Louis 6, Texas 2 Las Angeles 6, Minnesota 5, 10 innings Milwoukee 14, Oakland 1 Chicago Cubs 7, Son Francisco 4

Collifornia e. Son Diego 5 SATURDAY'S RESULTS Housian S. Kansas City 4. 10 innings Las Angeles S. N.Y. Mets 2. 10 innings Mantreal 6. Allonta (ss) 3 Baltimare 3. N.Y. Yankees 2 Section 7 Colleged 6 Seattle 7, Ookland 5 Chicago Cubs S. Mitwaukee 4, 11 innings San Francisco 5, Cleveland 2 California 7, San Diego 3

THE INTERNATIONAL MANAGER

A WEBQY GUIDE BY SHERRY BUCHANAN

WEDNESDAY IN THE IHT WEST GERMAN FIRST DIVISION

WEST GERMAN FIRST DIVISION
Borussia Monchenglodbach B. B. Dortmund 3
Eintracht Frankfurt J. Bover Leverkusen 2
Cologne 1, Studigort 1
Werder Bremen S. Baver Uerdingen 1
Schalke 2. Bochum 1
Hanaver 1, Kalserskautern 0
Homburg 1, Walshed Mannheim 1
Nuremberg 0, Bovern Munich 3
Kartsruhe B. Homburg 1
Point Standings: Werder Bremen 37; Bovern Munich 31; Cologne 31; Novemberg Borussia Monchengloabach 26; Studigort 24; Einfocht Frachkurt 21; Bover Leverkusen.
Honover, Homburg 19; Woldhof Mannheim,
Kollsersautern 18; Borussia Oortmund,
Korlsruhe, Scholke 17; Bochum 16; Bover
Levelingen, Homburg 1

ITALIAN FIRST DIVISION Asceli G, Come D
Ceseco 1, Aveilino 1
Florentino 1, Torino D
Juventus 1, Internazionale D Milan O, Verana O Napoli 1, Roma ? Pisa O, Empoli O Sampdaria 2, Pescara 1 Points Standing: Napoli 35; AC Milan 31; Romo 29; Sampdoria 26; Internazionale 22; Juventus 21: Verong, Toring 21: Florenting

Ceseno, Pescura, 16, 75a 16; Ascali, Como 15; Aveilino 13; Empoli 12. (Note: Empoli 10s penotized five points for pame-fixing fost season) SPANISM FIRST DIVISION Real Sociedad O. Athletic Bilboo 1 Cella B. Logranes O
Real Betts 1, Real Mallorco O
Borcelona D, Sabadell O
Real Murcia D, Alletico Madrid O Real Sociedad & Arhieric Bilboo Real Valladolid 2, Velencio 1 Real Madrid 2, Espanol 0 Sporting 0, Sevilla 0

Real Zarogaza 1, Los Palmas 3 Osasuna 1, Cadiz 1



Hi! I'm Helena. Are You Married?

P ARIS - Helena, the match-I maker from Tel Aviv who has branches in New York and Beverly Hills and London and who will soon move on to Rome, Tokyo, Washington and Manchester, is in Paris where she plans to open an office in an undetermined but. she says, very exclusive location on the Left Bank.

"The people that need me are not the ordinary working class people," says Helena, a glossy and forceful brunette in black and

MARY BLUME

gold. "They are very successful, very well known, some with a famous background. They are very picky. If you are looking like a prince you're not going to marry just anybody."

French clients who are looking like a prince, or princess, have already been to see Helena. "I already have almost one thousand French people signing with me in Beverly Hills, New York and London. The French have a tradition of arranged marriages, al-most like Jewish people."

Helena Amram, whose husband, Itamar, looks after the books, started as a matchmaker in 1973 when she found husbands for friends who had been widowed in the Yom Kippur war. When she went to New York in 1978 to look for nice Jewish boys who might want to marry in Israel, she found herself a talk show star and chairman of the board of Helena VIP. She has never

She says she has 20,000 clients on her books and has arranged 6,850 marriages. Her press agent claims there have been no divorces but Helena says, "Let me tell you the truth. They tell you when they get married, they don't tell you when they get divorced."

Helena says all her clients would make wonderful spouses. "They're all winners," she says. But they are too busy to shop around and they are scared of AIDS and fortune hunters. "They need help," Helena says.

"Mostly it is the times we live in. People on the Champs Elysées, on Park Avenue, they don't look into each other's eyes, they are



Helena Amram with a client: Market research, psychology and emotional chicken soup.

going like a machine. But many years ago, maybe thirty years ago, you could meet Mr. Right in the

"I am a headhunter. You are looking for a house you go to a real estate broker, you are planning a vacation you go to a travel agent. You are looking for a husband you go to a matchmaker. What's wrong with that?"

What Helena offers is a savant mix of market research, psychology and emotional chicken soup. Her clients have forked out reassuringly large sums — \$10,000 in Beverly Hills, \$5,500 in New York, £2,000 in London — and have had their bank accounts, psyches and blood checked. Premarital counseling under a team of psychologists led by Dr. Nor-

point: She simply will not let unsuitable partners marry. "You have no idea how much it

costs to get divorced," she says, "and most people want to marry someone they will not be happy "They say give me what I want. I say wait a minute. I don't give

you what you want, I'll give you what you need. And when I give you what you need, you'll forget what you want." She does not believe in love at first sight. At first Helena worked by in-

stinct, but when she started branching out she recruited a team of graphologists, psychologists, social workers and image consultants and produced a thick of psychologists led by Dr. Norman Polansky is Helena's strong to follow from answering the tele-

phone to mixing matches. Helena is thinking of franchising herself and has a book coming out this spring that tells people how to get maybe to married. It is called "Have I Got a whatever." Spouse for You! and anyone who buys a copy is entitled to a goes out and fights for them. "I free introduction upon producing a notarized certificate that he or she is neither married nor a convicted criminal nor ill.

Helena emphatically is not running a dating agency. "I am not giving dates. I am taking only people looking to get married but they will not settle for less than best. If they have been divorced already they know how much money goes to get divorced and if they have never been married they are so picky they know exactly what they want."

Many applicants get turned cry?" she says.

EMPLOYMENT

down, Helena says, because not everybody is made for marriage. Some clients hang on for years

before making a decision

"One day they'll get tired and they'll get married," she says. A 72-year-old man recently married a 68-year-old woman and they went off to live happily ever after in a Florida retirement village. Helena says she has matched many unspecified celebrities and

unknowing young couples. "Many parents, especially Jewish parents and French parents. fix the children without their knowing it. They bring in the handwriting, photograph, social security number and whatever we need and we do the introduction. The parents say your aunt or uncle gave me this number, but it was me. I was the aunt or uncle."

Some of her clients must feel vulnerable. "What is the word vulnerable?" Helena asks. "First you must destroy, then you build up. First you tell them the truth this is what you are, this is why you're not married, this is what you must do."

That the British are reserved and the French secretive is irrelevant, Helena says. "If you are not married and you are lonely, this is eating you up. You live once, you want to live happy. They will do anything. If they have to come to me and open the heart, they will open the heart to me or to the people I present because they cannot not do it."

Helena cries with her clients, and listens. "I am taking this so serious, no one else is taking it this serious. The hope they have is keeping them alive. They say maybe tomorrow, next year or

can go to the Russian Tea Room. I see gentlemen talking and I say Hi, I'm Helena, are you married? Some of them say it's not your business, but others say no I'm a widower, I'm divorced. And I give them a brochure and say let me change your life. And I have no shame, I go everywhere. I have chutzpah. I know how to push and I go after them."

And when at last there is a wedding, Helena's is the one dry eye in the house.

"So how many times can you

LANGUAGE

Here I Sit, No Warts at All

The message, coordinated with an attack on his opponent's record, evidently had the desired impact; the candidate touched a chord in integrity-seeking audiences that the vice president had never reached for in previous speeches. However, as a longtime Lincoln buff, I had a nagging suspicion that Bush was harking back to the wrong Civil War.

Warts and all. Lincoln had a prominent mole on his

right cheek, and frequently mocked his own face as one of the ugliest he had ever seen; that particular selfderogation was the sort of thing he might have said. But the famous phrase was never associated with him, and my run of the usual Lincoln traps turned up no specific citation; indeed, many fellow buffs said, Wasn't that Cromwell?"

Yes. In a book written in the late 1760s by Horace Walpole about painting in England, the Lord Protec-tor, Oliver Cromwell, was quoted as telling his portrait artist, Sir Peter Lely: "I desire you would use all your skill to paint my picture truly like me, and not flatter me at all; but remark all these roughnesses, pimples, warts, and everything as you see me, otherwise I will never pay a farthing for it." (I suspect Walpole made up that quote, attributing it to a famous man who died more than a century before, but when it comes to

spicing up a biography, necessity bath no law.)

As the marriage broker said when the poor boy agreed to marry the princess, that was half the battle. Now - what about the opening, not put in direct quotation in Bush's speech, but clearly evocative of past resolve?

Here I stand. There was Martin Luther on April 18, 1521, just 467 years and one day before the New York primary, facing the Diet of Worms. (Many now think primary, facing the Diet of Worms. (Many-now think that phrase denotes a faddish 16th-century weight-loss regimen, but like "Dole on a Roll," the phrase has an entirely different meaning: the Diet was an early legislative body of the Holy Roman Empire, which on that day gathered at the city of Worms to pressure the reformist theologian, recently excommunicated by the pope, to recant. But Luther would not knuckle under.) Hier stehe ich, ich kann nicht anders. Gotte helfe mir, he was peported to have said at the conclusion of his

stand; God helping me, I cannot do otherwise.

WASHINGTON — His back was to the wall in New Hampshire. Hot eyed pollsters were tracking voters through the snow to detect the impact of the "lowa bounce," the term for the influence of one "lowa bounce," the term for the influence of one words Here I stand came to be closely associated with the stand to the term for the influence of one state's results on the next state's election. The trend-state's results on the next state's election. The trend-state's results on the next state's results on the nex Maybe he said it that way, maybe not; the word

state's results on the next state's election. The trend-happy media were headining "Dole on a Roll." suggesting momentum growing for the campaign of Bob ogesting momentum growing for the campaign of Bob operation and not a new heroic sandwich.

Obviously, what was needed was a thematic line, one memorable phrase that would help roll back the some memorable phrase that would help roll back the turning tide. Vice President George Bush reached into history for a ringing battle cry.

"As Abraham Lincoln said," he evoked, on the stump and during the crucial debate, "Here I stand—warts and all."

The message was clear. Nobody's perfect, and George Bush was making no pretense of being a rabble-rousing orator. By admitting imperfection, he was encouraging his audience to identify with him; by asserting an inability to articulate his deep feelings, he was pointing to his possession of those feelings, he was pointing to his possession of those feelings.

The message. Coordinated with an attack on his opponent's record. Suidenthy had the attack of the campaign of Bob quantity and not law, "Necessity had no law," a thought law at an attack of ecclessive and not law, "Necessity had not law," a thought law at an attack of ecclessive and not law, "at thought law at an attack of ecclessive and not law, "at though the candidates, and tracked bad to Publitius Syrus in the first century B.C., was arity to Publitius Syrus in the first century B.C., was arity to Publitius Syrus in the first century B.C., was arity to Publitius Syrus in the first century B.C., was arity to Publitius Syrus in the first century B.C., was arity to Publ quote (to the wrong man) and he used it in the sense of "Here I am, standing before you" rather than "Here the firm position I will defend."

And where was the non-Reverend Pat Roberts when his opponent in debate unwittingly seized Main Luther's words and seemed to misattribute them. Lincoln? There he sat, missing the God-given oppotunity to score a stunning debating point.

WHEN I called Bush headquarters to get to source of the "Here I stand, warts and all" supposed spoken by Lincoln, spokesman Pete Teeley dove in der his desk as if one of Robertson's evanescent 38 missiles located in Cuba were headed his way. The call was returned by Peggy Noonan, the form

The call was returned by Peggy Noonan, the forms Rengan speechwriter, now at work on a book tend tively entitled "The Era of Good Feeling." Within a Judson Welliver Society of former White Russeschwriters, she is admired as a power hitter to heart — one capable of rousing an audience. Noona was called up to New Hampshire when the Russeshidzen was thought by the easily panicked to hear candidacy was thought by the easily panicked to be extremis, and her talents, say some reporters on scene, contributed much to the attempt by the case. date to overcome the aloof persona and whining to

that had been debilitating his campaign.

After firmly asserting The Speechwriters Codejust helped a little with the phrasing, the content as
strategy were strictly the candidate's—the passing ately anonymous Noonan manfully (Til get mail that adverb) took responsibility for the research em.
I goofed. All my fault. Must have been thinks about the mole on Lincoln's cheek. Of course, wi and all was Walpole's attribution to Cromwell." The Here I stand phrase, because it was not in quotes in text, was therefore not attributed to Lincoln and in

not been deliberately evocative of anyone.

Thus did the episode turn out to be a "forware fumble," one of those minor errors that result in major gain. If Bush succeeds in his quest, we will not an ear to his Inaugural, waiting for "As Martin Luthe said, Here I stand, with as Oliver Cromwell insisted he was reported to have said at the conclusion of his self-defense, most dramatically translated as "Here I just and lasting peace."

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9:05 KEYNOTE SPEECH - DUTY FREE, THE GLOBAL MARKET Edward F. McDonnell, President, Seagram International, New York.

 New York.
 S-15 THE MARKET AND ITS SHOPPERS
 Maggie Green, Duty Free Worldwide Director, Gallaher International, London. 10:15 COFFEE. 10:45 PRODUCTS AND PRESENTATION lacques Greep, Commercial Director, Partums Christian Dior.

11:35 MARKET RESEARCH AND DATA SOURCES Peter R. Wenban, Peter R. Wenban & Associates Peter Rusby, Managing Director, European Data & Research Ltd.

11:10 REACHING THE CUSTOMER - THE MEDIA OF DUTY FREE Parnela Dimensock, Group Media Co-ordinator, Guinness pic,

12:00 PANEL DISCUSSION 12:36 LUNCH
14:00 1992 — THE EUROPEAN FUTURE OF DUTY FREE
Lord Rees, Chairman, The Duty Free Confederation
14:45 SELLING IN DUTY FREE:
THE FRANCHISOR
Martin Duily, Chief Executive, Aer Rianta, Dublin.
15:10 THE FRANCHISEE
Guntram Brendel, Director, Weitnauer Group, Basel.
15:35 THE SHOP MANAGER
Colm MicLoughlin, General Manager, Director, See

Colin McLoughilin, General Manager, Dubai Duty Free, Dubai. 16:30 PANEL DISCUSSION. 16:30 DUTY FREE: THE MARKET CHALLENGE James Espey, Deputy Managing Director, United Distillers Group, London.

Herald Eribune,

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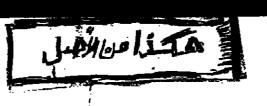
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